

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

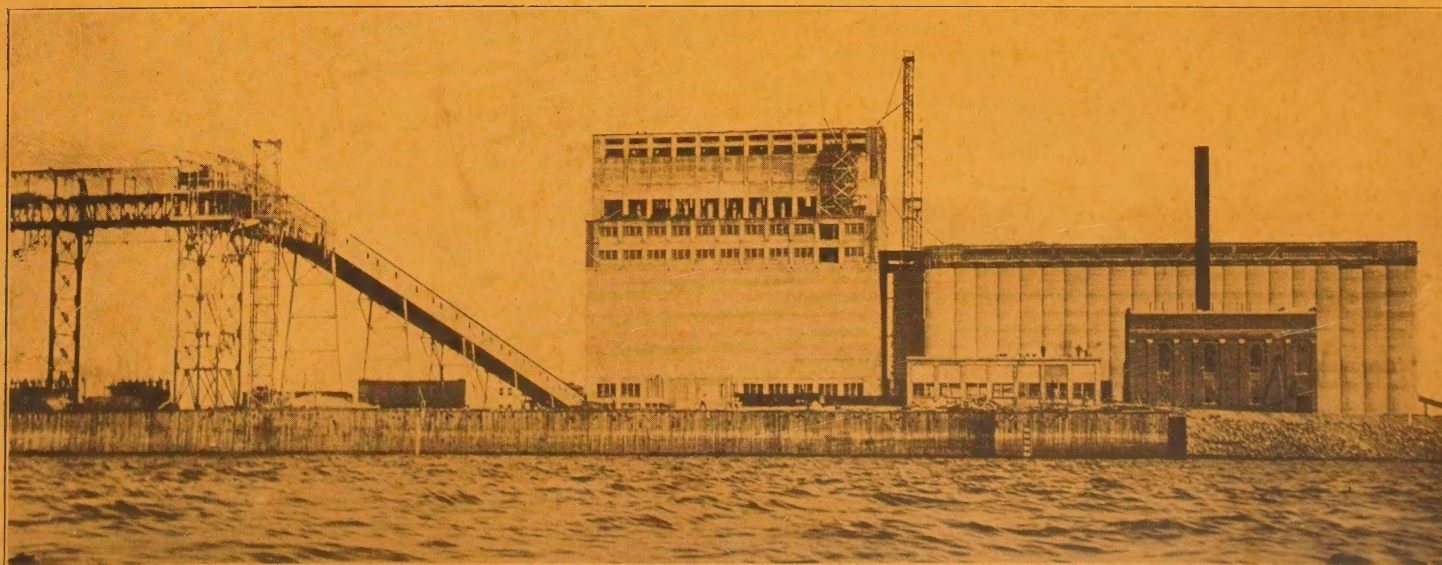
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

More Bills Introduced in Congress
Senate Agrees to Donate 40,000,000 bus. Farm Board Wheat
U. S. Arbitration Act Declared Constitutional
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Promoting Good Poultry Culture Benefits Elevator Operator
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Hearing on Alleged Frauds at Elevator M
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Bargain Seed a Fallacy
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Discounts Applying to Lower Grades
Recourse Against Buyer When His Bank Fails
The Grain Market of Liverpool
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Fees! Fees! The Bonus Sought by Farm Relievers
Wheat and Coarse Grains
Co-operators Name Advisory Committee
Landlord's Lien Held Good on Cash Rental
More Competition by the Government



2,500,000 bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Churchill, Man., on Hudson Bay
[Description on page 27]

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G72
v. 68
JAN-JUNE
1932
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
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Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
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Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
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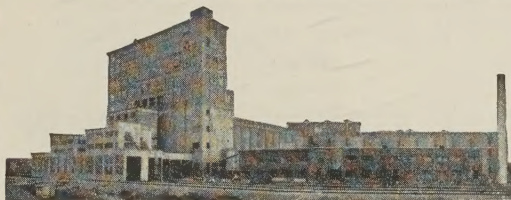
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Operating

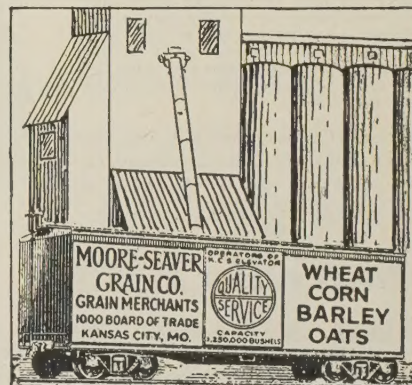
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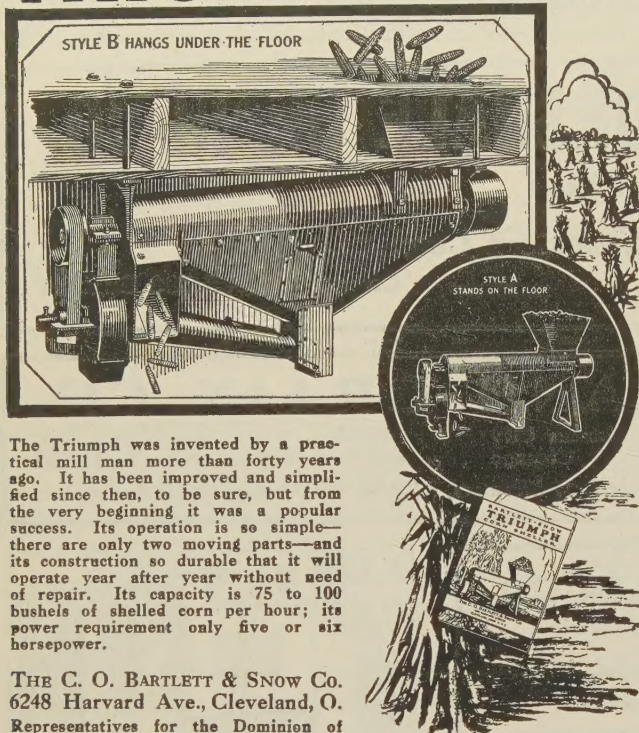
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From The Cotton Trade Journal

PROTECT YOUR GRAIN

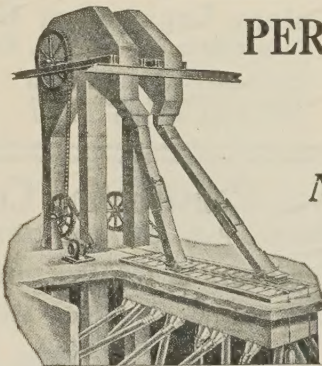
with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating from 15% to 40%.

Manufactured by

Sunflower Chemical Co.

BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.



PERFECT CONTROL ^{of} your GRAIN DISTRIBUTING

Saves Time, Trouble, Money

Entirely unlike the radius-type distributor . . . you will find a vast improvement in the

New GERBER Double DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

For elevator legs of 1 to 4 stands, the New GERBER is made with single, double or multiple spouts. Distributes the grain from all legs to one bin or car at the same time; or each spout can distribute to separate car or bin. Each distributor operates straight away from leg; no circular swinging room needed. Connects and locks automati-

cally to bin frame opening; no possible mixture of grains. Bin spouts equipped with reversible lugs to give you 4 successive wearing surfaces. Distributing Spouts easily operated by geared windlass from elevator working floor. Write for prices and names of nearby users.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS, 128 Sixth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings { Roller	Magnetic Separator
Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power { Oil Engine
Car { Fuller	Motors
Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales { Truck
Conveying Machinery	Hopper
Distributor	Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating { Machine
Elevator Leg	Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Mixer { Dry	Steel or Zinc
Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs. Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

No. _____	19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	Weighter _____

One-fourth actual size.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators Flour Mills
Feed Plants Warehouses

Cold Storage Plants
Industrial Buildings

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders

Concrete Grain Elevators

Waterproof Pits a Specialty

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS

FURNISHES

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS*

Let us furnish your machinery
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



T. E. IBBERSON CO. — Grain Elevator Builders

Feed Mills — Coal Plants — Repairing and Remodeling
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

CONCRETE GRAIN BINS

WE DESIGN AND ERECT GRAIN
ELEVATORS BY THE POLK
SYSTEM

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES
FOR

POLK GENUNG POLK CO.
FORT BRANCH INDIANA

ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.

Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

10,000 SHIPPERS

Are now using

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's
name and con-
secutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



ELEVATORS

—Hand Power and Electric—

MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS

ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand

elevators. Our product is unsurpassed

for efficiency and general reliability.

When enquiring for estimate, state kind

of elevator wanted, capacity, size, plat-

form travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co.,

(Miami St.)

Sidney, Ohio

THE

Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

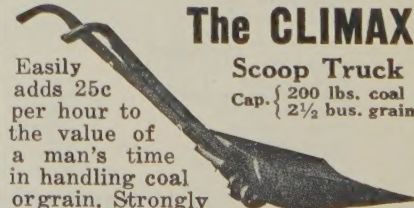
Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals
Want Ad.**



The CLIMAX

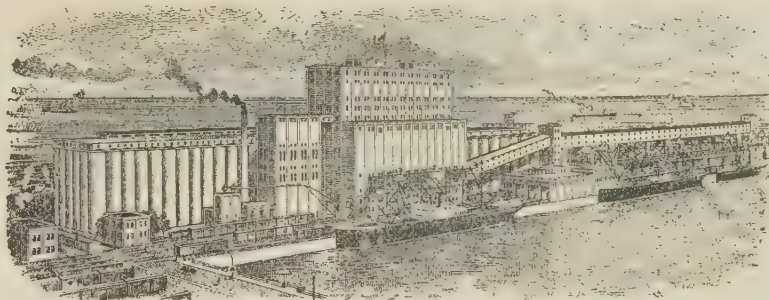
Easily
adds 25c
per hour to

the value of
a man's time
in handling coal
or grain. Strongly
built and will give years of con-
sistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours
now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f. o. b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.—GEN'L MGR



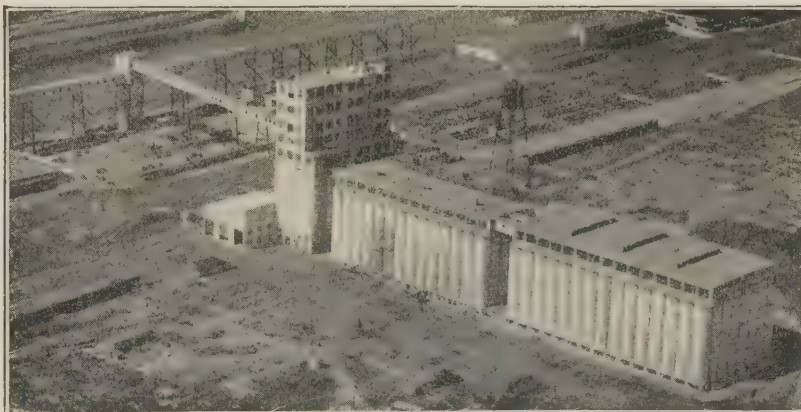
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers—Constructors
333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

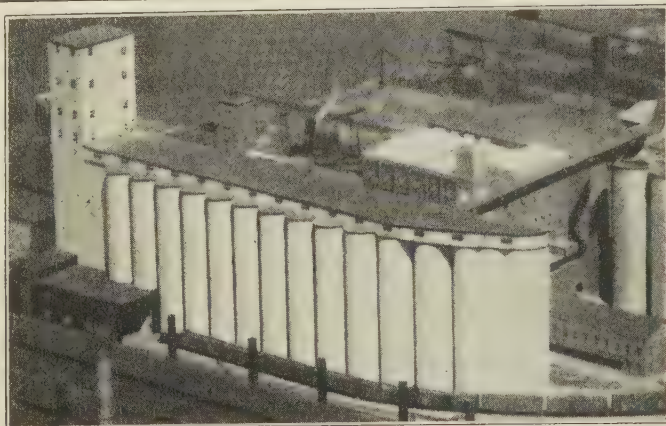
John S. Metcalf Co.,
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



National Milling Co's.

New Toledo Elevator
Capacity 2,200,000 bushels

Designed and Constructed by
Macdonald Engineering Co.
One La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New York

Toronto

San Francisco



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

**Grain Elevators
Flour and Feed Mills**

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays



**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

IT IS possible to equip your elevator with a complete Dust Control System that will reduce explosion hazards to the minimum—and at a low initial cost—and lower operating cost than the ordinary installation.

Ask for recommendations and prices

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH CENTRAL IOWA—Line of six elevators for sale at a bargain. Good grain territory. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

KANSAS—A bargain; Elevator, Feed, Seed and Grain Business For Sale; only plant here. For full particulars write Mulberry Elevator Co., Mulberry, Kans.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

OHIO—10,000 bus. elevator for sale; fully equipped, including whse., coal bins and hammer grinder. Address Leo L. Hartman, Sec., Dyke Equity Exchange Co., Mansfield, O., R. D. No. 2.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

N. W. OHIO—7,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale; electrically equipped; hammer mill grinder and feed mixer; large warehouse and grinding room. Good location and doing a good business. Write 68A5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS—20,000 bushel up-to-date elevator for sale; built in 1930. Address 68A4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING a business write to the manager of the "Want-Ad Dept." of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR LEASE

EASTERN KANSAS—7,000 bushel elevator for lease. Buy grain, sell flour, feed, coal, hay. Small capital. Electric power, Frisco R. R. Address 67Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA—Water power 50 barrel mill for sale; concrete dam. Have two mills, want to sell only one. C. C. Harvey, Curdsville, Va.

NEW YORK—Six-story brick, fireproof, 350-bbl. mill for sale, Nordyke & Marmon equipment, storage capacity 65,000 bu. grain; located central part of state. Reasonable. Must act immediately. Clasen & Mautz, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

MICH.—50-bbl. capacity water power custom mill for sale, doing good business; running every day. Good reasons for selling. Price made known on application; no trade or lease. A bargain. Address Lock Box 255, Centerville, Mich.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

KANSAS—For sale to settle an estate, 500 barrel concrete flour mill; 60,000 bus. concrete tanks; 50,000 bus. steel tank. Three iron-clad elevators within radius of 14 miles of mill. Write Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly **READ and USE THEM.**

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount." in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Scale Ticket Copying Book—Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one shelf-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special. Special price 75c. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Coal Sales Book—A sales record for the retail coal dealer. An efficient combination of three books in one. An entry of sales, scale weights showing delivery, and a journal for posting to the ledger. Contains 200 numbered pages, ruled and printed on linen ledger paper, providing space for 10,000 wagon loads. Well bound. Only one soiled copy left. Form 44 Improved "Special." Special price \$3. Weight 4 lbs.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED MAN, 32, wants position as manager of large farm or estate. Experienced. Joseph Vaughn, R. 6, Box 57, Waukesha, Wis.

Sympathy never sold a feed mill, but a Journal "For Sale" ad has. Try it.

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain man as elevator manager; 45 years old; married; owned and operated own elevator; references. Write 67Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MARRIED MAN 38 wants position as mgr. country elvtr.; exper. in all grain, especially beans, also transit; best refs.; prefer Thumb of Mich. 68A1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

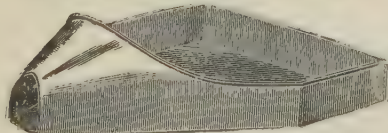
POSITION WANTED as Sales Manager, Buyer or in any other capacity with large elevator, feed manufacturer or flour mill. 15 yrs. exper. as broker. Write 68A2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN MAN with 20 years' successful experience operating country elevators is open for position as manager of elevator. Efficient handling of grain, feed, seeds, wool, coal, etc. Excellent bookkeeper. Write 68A10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{8}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

ALFALFA SEED—Hardy Kansas Standard, \$4.50 bu.; Grimm, \$8.00; Sweet Clover, \$3.00. Write for other Deep-Cut Prices. Free Samples, 56 Page catalog, Mack McCollough, Salina, Kans.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, Grimm Alfalfa \$8.00, White Sweet Clover \$3.00, Red Clover \$9.50, Alsike \$8.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

THREE USED 8 and 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; good condition. Merrick Scale Co., 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—

Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain & Feed Journals 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Fire Prevention

By PAUL L. BROWN, Doland, S. D.

The cost of insurance cannot be further decreased unless there is a further reduction in losses. The loss ratio has for some time now been all out of proportion, and last June the General Inspection Bureau issued a bulletin increasing the rate on all mills and elevators by 20%.

First Aid.—You are all familiar with "First Aid" fire fighting equipment, the old water barrel and buckets, and some sort of carbon tetrachloride extinguisher. You are all sold on the necessity of this equipment. You should check up on this frequently and see that it is in readiness for instant use, and remember, it is dangerous to use water on an electric fire and may get you into trouble. Use the extinguisher, the fluid in this is a non-conductor of electricity.

Lightning Rods.—During the period of 1921-1925 inclusive, our companies paid out in lightning losses alone, in five States, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the sum of \$272,079, an average of \$54,515 per year. During this time we are working on a campaign to have all elevators on which we carried insurance equipped with rods. It took the full five years to complete this program with the result that during the next three years, 1926-1928, inclusive, total losses were \$488, an average of only \$129 per year.

Gasoline engines have been, and still are, taking a yearly toll of thousands of dollars in property, to say nothing of men killed and injured. Those of you who are still using them should check up on them carefully. The exhaust should be piped to the outside of the building and be clear of any wood by at least 6 inches; the intake should be piped away from the engine at least 3 feet, to the outside, if possible.

Electrical installations, non-standard, or not in accordance with any code do not make for safety or give the best service. We have no law in this state that requires an electrician to have a license, and as a result, any one may elect himself to this trade.

How are you to know whether your installation is what it should be or not?

Here the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau comes to your aid. You may obtain, at no cost, a copy of the code, or you may have a set of plans and specifications made up to fit your individual case.

Check fuses for kind and size. A fuse is a weak spot in the circuit, put there for the purpose of protecting the wiring and the motor. To bridge, or wire across, is to take away that protection and thus create a hazard.

All circuit wires should be in rigid conduit, not water pipe or even flexible conduit.

All switches should be an approved type, and by this I mean types that have been approved as suitable for the duty that they have to perform. For example, no switch should be used on a motor on the leg, the air compressor, or any machine that may be stalled, except those known as magnetic switches having low voltage release overload time relays. These are so constructed that they will automatically cut out under a sustained overload or when the current voltage is too low.

Pull all switches, both power and light, before leaving the plant at night.

Grounds are important, both outside and inside the buildings as a protection against lightning coming into the buildings on the wires, a breakdown of the transformer, or a short in the circuit. One of the problems in this connection that was solved by the Bureau, was a result of trouble that developed at Hettinger, North Dakota, where three horses were killed. One secondary on the transformer was grounded at the pole and the circuit was grounded inside of the building. A short occurred in the meter inside of the building which would normally have been cleared thru the grounds. However, on the driveway in a protected spot was a ridge of frozen ground which served as an insulator and prevented the passage of current between the grounds. When a horse spanned this bridge, he provided the necessary path, and was killed. These cases are not uncommon, so it is now required that a metallic conductor be put in between the transformer ground and the conduit ground.

All lamy cords should be of the heavy duty type, and all portable lamps protected by a metal guard.

Enclosed Type Motors.—When the idea was first put up by the Bureau to the manufacturers they declared that it was not practical from an engineering standpoint, and was not to be considered. Within six months from that time such a motor was on the market and today, after about five years, there are thousands in use. It is the ideal motor for use in a location that is damp or

dusty; it is fully as efficient as the old type open motor, and will retain that efficiency much longer, since no dirt, which is the worst enemy of a motor, can get into it, and the anti-friction bearings with which it is equipped do not wear down to permit contact between the rotor and stator. The bearings need very little attention; oil or grease a couple of times during the year is usually sufficient. Should this type of motor burn out, and it may, little damage other than to the motor itself, is likely to occur.

It is essential that open type motors are kept clean, and that the bearings are checked for wear. If the bearings are found to be worn they should be replaced at once.

Cleanliness is all important since the hazards of poor housekeeping are many. It is not only important that the office be clean and free of rubbish, it is not only important that the workfloor be swept, it is not only important to shovel the dirt out of the cupola on occasion, but it is important that the entire house be clean and kept so. Not alone in the places mentioned, but under the house and scales, the boot, that space under the cupola floor where the weighing out scale is probably located, the top and sides of the cribbing, the feed room, in fact that whole plant from top to bottom.

Last spring in our own immediate vicinity we had a regular epidemic of dust explosions. Six explosions in about as many weeks, six men injured.

Another bad one was at Enid, Oklahoma. One man was killed, three injured, and thousands of dollars damage done to the plant.

In our own vicinity, the worst case was that in the elevator at Java, So. Dakota, where Mr. Kunz, his son, and a customer were badly burned.

In North Dakota as the result of dust explosions during the two weeks prior to Nov. 12 three elevators were burned, two men injured, one so seriously that skin grafting was resorted to, to save his life. Loss is in excess of \$60,000.

This dust hazard is ever present in a greater or less degree depending on the house-keeping. All that is needed is a spark, a fire or a piece of hot metal to set it off. This brings up the subject of feed mills.

Feed Mills.—The Bureau has come to the conclusion that our troubles are largely traceable to metal in the feed, tramp iron, which becomes heated by passing thru the mill to such an extent that it ignites the dust, or a spark is struck, and an explosion results. In many cases the mills were protected by a scalper and permanent magnets. Tests made on this equipment showed it to be only about 65% efficient. A need for better protection gave rise to the magnetic and the pneumatic separators, of which the magnetic is the one in most common use. The first were not perfect, but they have been improved upon, until, if properly installed, are very nearly 100% efficient. The cost has been greatly reduced, and the installation of this equipment is a good investment from several angles.

The saving to screens and plates will, many operators say, in a short time pay for the separator. Metal in ground feed is a menace to stock and should be removed. It helps to prevent accidents and is a safeguard to life and property. Most of the dust explosions in our territory were in feed mills, and out of fifteen such explosions in the past eighteen months, only one was in a protected mill. This mill was protected by a separator with a belt driven generator furnishing the current. It is possible that the belt may have been too loose to drive the generator up to full speed and its efficiency was impaired. We make a test of a separator by using a 1-in. metal cube and a spring scale. If it is working as it should, it will take a pull of about 25 lbs. to release the cube. I made a test not long ago on a separator that required only a pull of 8 lbs. Found the belt slipping on generator. This was corrected and the separator worked perfectly. It is necessary to keep this equipment in order if it is to perform its duty. In this connection it is well to mention that on some separators a rectifier is used in place of a generator. This simplifies matters, and so far there is no indication that they will fail.

There is a definite savings in power, and the grinding is better. A plate or a hammer that has been dulled by metal is like any other poor tool. Manufacturers are now sold on the idea of the desirability of this protection and with one or two exceptions, are building it into their mills.

Anti-friction Bearings.—Losses from bearings are now heading the list of known causes of fires, by many of thousands of dollars. It is gratifying to note that in the

erection of new elevators and in the larger repair jobs, anti-friction self-aligning bearings are being used.

I am sorry to see that in some instances it was not considered necessary to use them in the boot. In my opinion, it is really more important that anti-friction bearings be in the boot than in some other places since these are so inaccessible, and are the ones invariably neglected, if any are.

Some of the advantages of anti-friction bearings are: Savings in power; reduced maintenance cost; convenience; easy starting and the elimination of hazard.

The air compressor should be watched. Many are located under the elevator or driveway and are never seen. This is a mistake. They should be in an open place where they may be kept clean and under observation.

Free air at 60 degrees, when compressed to 40 lbs. creates temp. of 300 degrees, 60 lbs. 375 degrees, 80 lbs. 420 degrees, 110 lbs. 500 degrees and 160 lbs. creates 600 degrees. One manager told me that on one occasion the pipes on the air compressor in his plant were red hot for a distance of at least 3 ft. from the compressor. It was in the open and free from dust. Had it been located as many are there might have been another unexplained fire.

The high temperature at which the compressors operate has a tendency to break down the oil, and carbon is formed. It is necessary that they be kept well oiled and that the proper kind of oil be used.

Smoking.—Reports of two fires the past month from cigarettes brings us to the conclusion that this is a cause that we have paid too little attention to in the past. No Smoking signs probably help, but keeping a watch on smokers is also desirable, and keeping the premises free from litter is doubly important.

Incendiarism.—Fires from this cause are less numerous than some would have us believe. There are some however. This is an unfortunate blemish on the record of the elevator managers, as in no industry do we have as fair and square a bunch of men as are the grain men. The solution to this problem lies with the fire marshals, and they are investigating fires as never before with the result that many convictions for arson are being made. I think that we may safely leave this in their hands.

We have just touched the high spots in this discussion and tried to show that we are all in this thing together. We don't want you to have losses and you can't afford to have them. Insurance can never completely reimburse for loss of plant to say nothing of loss to business. Further, a loss may deprive a manager of his income. Just at this time especially, so many elevators are closed when a company is in need of a manager they advertise for sealed bids stating wages asked. Many bonding companies, line elevator companies and some commission companies, will not consider the application of a man who has had an unexplained fire.

The Depressing Influence of the Farm Board's Wheat

Besides the difficulties incident to the general depression, the grain trade in the past year has suffered the further disadvantage of governmental competition, Mr. J. C. Murray pointed out in his report as retiring President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"The operation of provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act threw all American grain markets out of line with the world and brought about a large surplus of wheat. And this, in turn, served to force values to record low prices.

"The conclusions are clear. To the producer and the nation the broad, open, competitive market, free of governmental restrictions and unnecessary bureaucratic regulations, best serves the needs of the nation.

"Politically, there is now a genuine appreciation of the value of the open market that is encouraging for the future. Faith in the destructive type of farm spokesman is definitely on the wane. It is realized that prices always have been highest and the farmer most prosperous when markets were governed by supply and demand without restrictions or governmental control."

Progressive features inaugurated during the past year to improve the marketing services of the Board of Trade were outlined by Mr. Murray.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 13, 1932

CODES OF ETHICS are good so far as they go, but their adoption by ass'ns must be followed by observance if they are to be of real benefit.

ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS are an all around source of satisfaction to the user whether he looks at the saving in power costs, labor of oiling or reduced fire hazard.

THE SUPREME COURT decision annulling the Interstate Commerce Commission's action in the Hoch-Smith western rate case is in effect a rap at the bureaucratic delay in disposing of public business, and hereafter the Commission is not likely to make rulings on data three years old under changed conditions.

BUROCRATS who tried hard to get an appropriation of \$35,000,000 to fight the Mediterranean fruit fly were nearly successful in their raid on the treasury, until one Florida citizen gave out the information that we have the fruit fly every year and it disappears of its own accord. How long will the overburdened taxpayer stand such useless waste?

GIVING THE RISE of the market disrupts the local market, antagonizes the other dealers, makes the farmer think you never pay enough for the grain and makes the business unprofitable.

FILLING STATIONS as side lines for the grain elevator are a promising opportunity along the good highways; but their installation should be along approved lines for safety from fire.

GOVERNMENT relief plans may well be abandoned when most of the funds are certain to be wasted, as in one county in Alabama where it was found that of the 614 government seed loans 500 were tainted with fraud.

MANLIFT accidents have been conspicuous by their absence for several months past; but this convenience in the elevator will bear watching nevertheless. Occasional inspection of ropes, brakes and weights will be rewarded by immunity from personal injury.

DRAWING too close to the full value of the consignment is one way to convince the grain receiver that the shipper either needs cash badly or lacks confidence in the commission merchant, neither of which is likely to promote the mutual confidence that urges the receiver to work for the highest price in the interest of a good customer.

CIRCUITOUS routing of drafts by the local banker in these days of prompt movement of grain laden cars may pile up demurrage charges at the terminal while waiting for the documents to come to hand. By advising the banker that early arrival of the papers at destination is desirable the shipper can possibly avoid this expense.

ACTIVE participation of all citizens in a vigorous campaign to induce Congress to abolish the Farm Board and the Shipping Board and reduce the restrictions and regulations now handicapping business would soon win the relief needed to give business a real push forward. It would also effect a material reduction in the vast sums now being wasted by these boards.

CHARGING storage by the month, the year, or the life time is not good practice. If country elevator operators feel that they must store grain for farmer customers then they should charge a fraction of a cent per day for each bushel and thereby remove all opportunity for quibbling over the amount of the storage charge when grain is bought or delivered back to farmer. When the farmer is charged a fraction of a cent, it is easy to determine the exact amount of storage charges due. Elevator operators who have ample storage room to spare can, no doubt, afford to store if they will insist on one-tenth or even one-fifteenth of a cent per day, including insurance against wind and fire. However, if they neglect to collect the full amount due from every owner of stored grain, they will soon encourage an abuse of the privilege that will make storing extremely burdensome and unprofitable.

CRIBBING CORN at the country station can be made a profitable undertaking at the present premium of the July delivery over near by futures.

GREECE is the latest country to ask for Farm Board wheat on long time credit. While it wants only eighteen million bushels it does not wish to pay any cash so the F. B. could not reinvest in a fresh supply of wheat to the disadvantage of growers. Any deal which gets a large quantity of wheat out of our public show windows will help the market price and relieve the depression.

POLITICIANS at Washington who undertook to give away 40,000,000 bus. of government wheat ran into a snag when the chairman of the Farm Board informed them the wheat was not available, having been pledged to the banks as collateral for loans. Having already given the Farm Board a half billion dollars with which to buy this wheat it will be a bitter pill for the Congressmen to be forced to appropriate another \$13,120,000 to get possession of the grain to carry out a relief plan that millers and bakers describe as clumsy.

ARBITRATION now has the stamp of approval of the highest court in the land, in a decision published elsewhere sustaining the Arbitration Act. Altho arbitration cases now are but a fraction of the number they were several years ago, due to a better understanding of grain trade rules, their enforcement by the courts is highly desirable as there is greater reluctance to abide by the awards, when the cash settlement is considerable, as witness the suit just started between an Indiana and a Michigan firm to enforce an award by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

THE BRAZILIAN Government which has been boosting the price of coffee and thereby trying "to help the coffee growers," destroyed 102,289 bags of coffee last week bringing the total destroyed to 27,547,000 sacks. By boosting the price it has encouraged many coffee drinkers to try something else and induced twelve other countries to engage in the growing of coffee. Unreasonably high prices of any commodity can always be depended upon to attract new producers to the field as has been learned by Burley Tobacco growers who under the guidance of Chairman Stone lost their export trade.

ATTEMPTS by Farm Board subsidiaries to sell screenings at the price of corn as alleged by the government officials in the Elevator investigation would indicate that the subsidiary at that early period had not established a perfect connection with the revolving fund of \$500,000,000. It has now sold out to the Farmers National and National Warehouse Co. and turned over its wheat to the Stabilization Corporation, so that in the words of one of its officials, "We are all one family," and it will be possible at the expense of the taxpayers to sell wheat at less than cost in competition with the regular trade.

AS THE Farm Board's subsidiary seems unable to get rid of its large stock of wheat still depressing market values, the U. S. Senate proposes to relieve it of 40,000,000 bushels, this amount of unground grain to be given to the unemployed without transportation. Under those conditions the forty million will be as much of a burden to the unemployed as to the Farm Board and a change in ownership will not change its influence on market values. If the entire surplus was turned over to experienced grain exporters, the congestion would soon be relieved and at a cost less than the Government now pays for storage. The exporting of the Farm Board's surplus wheat would give the wheat growers far more relief than anything this band of racketeers has yet done for them.

Recourse Against Buyer When His Bank Fails

Too often shippers neglect to proceed against a buyer who has obtained the B/L by giving a check for the amount of the draft drawn on the buyer's bank which immediately thereafter closes its doors.

That shippers still have recourse against the buyer is shown by the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Sept. 15, 1931, reversing a ruling by the district Court of Woodward County involving the insolvency of the New State Bank of Woodward.

R. & H. Harryman sold C. E. Bowlin a car of broom corn, and as directed by Bowlin sent the B/L with draft attached to the New State Bank. Bowlin got the B/L by paying the draft with an \$1,800 check on the First National Bank and \$354.03 by check on the New State Bank. The First National being solvent the assets of the New State were augmented \$1,800. After the failure of the New State O. B. Mothersead, bank commissioner, allowed the \$1,800 as a preferred claim and rejected the \$354.03.

Thereupon Harryman brot suit against Bowlin but the district court accepted the defense that Harryman by making claim against the bank for the full amount had elected that remedy. The Supreme Court, however, on appeal, said:

Plaintiffs presented a claim to the liquidating agent of the New State Bank for the amount represented in the sight draft. The liquidating agent of the bank recognized the claim and paid a substantial amount thereon. He evidently recognized and accepted the check given by the defendant and left at the bank as an assignment of whatever funds that the defendant was entitled to therein. The claim presented to the liquidating agent of the bank and the payment of a part of it by the liquidating agent did not excuse the defendant from the payment of the balance due on the contract. The successful endeavor of the plaintiffs to reduce their claim against the defendant by collecting the major part thereof from the liquidating agent of the bank did not prejudice the defendant. As we understand the election of remedies, in order to relieve one, the person making the election must take an inconsistent proceeding in court to the detriment of another. Here the claimant merely filed a claim with the liquidating agent of the bank. The claim was recognized by the liquidating agent, and, as heretofore stated, a substantial amount was paid thereon. Surely the reduction of the claim against the defendant on account of the collection from the failed bank did not in any manner injure the defendant, and there was no such election of remedies as would preclude the plaintiffs from collecting the balance due on the contract.—4 Pac. Rep. (2d) 1011.

How Long Will United States Farmers Stand Stringing by Racketeers?

It has now been two years and a half since the Federal Government turned over half a billion dollars to a small band of racketeers ostensibly for the relief of agriculture; but a vigilant search of the things actually done by the Farm Board and its subsidiaries show that, while the motives of the Farm Board may have been of the best, the results to the United States farmers has been anything but helpful. The advice to hold wheat off the market has netted the wheat growers enormous losses. In fact every bit of advice given by the Farm Board seems to have been designed to lead the wheat and cotton growers into a trap. The efforts of the stabilization corporations to peg the price of wheat and cotton not only misled United States growers but permanently estranged European consumers. The hysterical efforts of the Chairman of the Farm Board and the Secretary of Agriculture to induce growers to reduce their acreage not only resulted in a marked increase in the United States acreage but also induced the wheat growers of other exporting countries to greatly increase their acreage. In other words, this misguided effort on the part of the politicians to control production had an exactly opposite effect of that desired and the wheat growers have been crucified by lower prices than had been previously recorded in the markets of the world.

The depressing influence of the large stocks of both wheat and cotton stored in our public show windows by the Farm Board has exerted a disastrous influence on all markets to the great cost of the producers.

The persistent efforts of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, another subsidiary of the Farm Board to coerce all co-operative elevators into relinquishing the control of their own properties to the Grain Corporation and giving up the right to market their grain wherever the best price is offered proves first the grasping greed of the racketeers who have been entrusted with the control of the Government's scheme for so-called "farm relief." Their stubborn persistence in demanding that all marketing agents surrender to the racketeers at headquarters establishes beyond all doubt that they have neither desire or intent to permit or tolerate the marketing of farm products by the farmers' own organizations.

The racketeers at headquarters are determined to control grain marketing for their own benefit and in utter disregard of the rights and interests of growers.

The enormous salaries paid to inexperienced supporters as well as to men of ability gives further evidence of the firm determination of the racketeers in control to get all possible out of the government's so-called farm aid campaign and to get it quick.

The ringleaders in control of the activities of the Farm Board and its subsidiaries seem to be bereft of any sympathy for the wheat producer and no intent of doing anything for producers that will in any way jeopardize the net income of the racketeers

and their followers. No champion of the Agricultural Marketing Act can point to one direct benefit that has resulted to the wheat growers of the United States, but it has resulted in misleading the farmers and destroying the most economical and the most efficient market any producer ever had for quickly realizing on any quantity he might produce.

Throughout the seventy-five years preceding the appointment of the Farm Board the grain exporters of the United States shipped out surpluses as fast as they were produced and realized for American producers a fair average price per bushel without ever being charged with assessing any unreasonable cost for the service rendered.

Our grain marketing system has won the admiration and the emulation of every surplus producing country, yet our politicians in the name of "farm aid" have seen fit to destroy it. How long the wheat growers of the United States will stand to be crucified by politicians remains to be seen.

Grain Elevator Fires During 1931

Elevator owners who watch the fire records of their neighbors no doubt are often puzzled to understand how their own elevator escapes the fire fiend. During 1931, we published notices in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS of two hundred and fifty-six elevators which were burned and one hundred and twenty-six which were damaged by fire. In other words, three hundred and eighty-two elevators were visited by fire, or an average of more than one a day throughout the year. Illinois, Iowa and North Dakota lead all other states by a wide margin as is shown by the following table:

Elevator Fires Reported in Grain & Feed Journals During 1931

	De- stroyed	Dam- aged		De- stroyed	Dam- aged
Arkansas	1	..	Montana	5	..
California	1	..	Nebraska	8	..
Canada	23	5	New York	3	4
Colorado	1	2	North Dakota..	25	6
Illinois	30	7	Ohio	11	10
Indiana	15	15	Oklahoma	14	6
Iowa	28	14	Pac. Northwest	7	5
Kansas	17	14	Pennsylvania .	1	..
Kentucky	1	1	South Dakota..	13	6
Louisiana	1	..	Southeast	4	2
Michigan	6	4	Texas	13	3
Minnesota	15	14	Wisconsin	7	1
Missouri	7	3			
			Total	256	126

Some of these burned elevators have been rebuilt. Many others will be rebuilt as soon as one of the many bills providing for the abolition of the Farm Board is enacted into law. These fires should stimulate every elevator owner to greater vigilance in correcting the known fire hazards of his plant and in equipping it with efficient apparatus at every convenient point for extinguishing fires in their incipency. More elevators were saved from destruction last year because of the precautions taken by owners than ever before and this record alone should prompt others to take similar precautions to protect their property from the flames.

With the Government out of the grain business, elevator property will regain much of its lost value and operators will have a real active interest in keeping their plants up-to-date to the end they may serve their patrons more efficiently and more economically.

1931 Crops Still to Be Marketed

Grain elevator operators can look forward to a large volume of business in 1932 that will afford employment to their personnel and yield a return on the machinery and other equipment used in handling the crops. The grain trade differs from most other industries in that it enjoys an assured market. Even in times of depression, of the three prime necessities, food, clothing and shelter, food comes first in the family budget, and the cereals have first call, offering greater food value for the expenditure than fancy dishes.

Most of last year's corn crop remains to be moved from the farm, and it was 2,556,863,000 bus., or 517,000,000 bus. larger than that of 1930. It is of superior quality, facilitating its storage and handling. The season also started with a larger carryover Nov. 1, the farm stocks and visible supply having been 100,054,000 bus., the largest since 1926 and 1927, compared with only 76,728,000 bus. on Nov. 1, 1930. Fortunately for corn grow-

ers the Farm Board's Stabilization Corporation has not attempted to peg its price.

Outside of the spring wheat area dealers can look forward to a good business in winter wheat the coming year, as considerable of the crop remains in the country. The winter wheat crop was 787,465,000 bus., the largest on record, without a single exception, the nearest approach being that of the post war year, 1919, when 760,677,000 bus. was harvested. The movement to the various markets is shown in the table herewith.

A favorable factor is the abundance of cars for loading and the prompt movement of grain to market. The grain movement is in striking contrast to the dullness in other lines of business. For the week ending Nov. 14, for example, the railroads loaded 37,994 cars with grain, against 35,910 two years ago. During the same week all freight loaded amounted to 690,366 carloads, against 982,926 two years ago, demonstrating the stability of the grain business as compared with other lines of trade. A comparison of

the 1931 crops with the grain received in the primary markets shows U. S. farmers to be holding large stocks of each grain.

The relatively lower prices paid by the grain merchants for their stocks effect a saving in capital investment and interest, which is of advantage to those who can maintain their margin of profit for handling.

Storage charges remain on the same level of rates as for years past and the room now is well taken. About 66 per cent of the total elevator capacity of the markets reporting was occupied by grain on Dec. 26, after allowance is made for necessary space for elevation, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Commercial stocks of grain in store at the principal United States markets Dec. 26 included 227,229,000 bus. wheat, 11,893,000 bus. corn, 16,645,000 bus. oats, 10,266,000 bus. rye and 6,249,000 bus. barley. A year ago wheat stocks were 198,679,000 bus.

An indication of the large movement of grain still to come forward is the stock in western country elevators in Canada, reported to have been 82,720,543 bus., on Dec. 11, compared with 85,516,000 a year ago, altho this year's crop was 100,000,000 bus. less. The Fort William and Port Arthur elevators hold 42,291,463 bus., against 31,536,044 bus. a year ago.

According to Broomhall, of the world's import requirements of 776,000,000 bus. wheat, only 308,687,000 bus. have been shipped since Aug. 1, leaving a balance of 467,313,000 to be moved during the next 32 weeks, so the grain trade has some real work cut out for it.

U. S. Arbitration Act Declared Constitutional

The constitutionality of the United States Arbitration Act, which had been attacked in the case of the Marine Transit Corporation v. Dreyfus, in an appeal from the lower courts, was unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion by Chief Justice Hughes on Jan. 4.

The United States Arbitration Act was passed by Congress in 1925, and is "an act to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the States or Territories or with foreign nations".

The case in question arose out of a maritime transaction, and after an arbitration had been ordered and the resultant award confirmed both by the District and Circuit Courts, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, in which appeal the constitutionality of the Arbitration Act was questioned as well as the interpretation of certain of its provisions.

The Supreme Court decision specifically held that the Arbitration Act making valid provisions in maritime contracts for the arbitration of disputes and authorizing courts of admiralty to enforce the awards of the arbitrators is constitutional; and further, that an arbitration clause in a maritime contract, which provided that the award of the arbitrators should be "final and binding," authorized an admiralty court to enter its decree upon the award, altho the contract for arbitration did not in terms provide for the entering of a decree upon the award.

The decision further held that an award signed by a majority of the arbitrators was binding, altho the Arbitration Act does not expressly provide for such a majority award, since the rules of procedure referred to in the arbitration provision of the contract, which would govern in the absence of statutory requirement, did not require unanimity.

Grain Receipts at Primary Markets

Receipts at primary markets of wheat and oats since Aug. 1 and corn since Nov. 1 have been as follows, in bushels, prior to Dec. 30:

	Wheat		Corn		Oats	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	18,413,000	11,876,000	8,636,000	10,962,000	11,006,000	15,612,000
Detroit	806,000	1,000,000	87,000	75,000	311,000	456,000
Duluth	16,116,000	52,935,000	168,000	1,674,000	965,000	6,877,000
Indianapolis	3,507,000	3,638,000	3,450,000	4,654,000	6,143,000	4,618,000
Kansas City	69,784,000	62,167,000	1,325,000	5,102,000	1,080,000	2,522,000
Milwaukee	10,365,000	2,288,000	726,000	2,295,000	1,156,000	6,257,000
Minneapolis	31,310,000	58,117,000	1,111,700	4,283,000	4,591,000	12,022,000
Omaha	18,847,000	33,627,000	497,000	4,916,000	982,000	3,612,000
Peoria	1,599,000	1,660,000	1,319,000	1,785,000	1,491,000	2,593,000
St. Joseph	10,450,000	10,736,000	511,000	2,045,000	1,289,000	1,466,000
St. Louis	25,908,000	31,715,000	2,192,000	4,079,000	2,783,000	4,895,000
Sioux City	1,528,000	1,179,000	957,000	676,000	472,000	1,542,000
Toledo	8,164,000	9,218,000	374,000	217,000	2,958,000	2,440,000
Total	139,065,000	153,851,000	21,353,000	42,763,000	35,227,000	64,912,000

United States Grain Crops for 46 Years

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley crops of the United States from 1886 to 1931, inclusive, are as follows:

	Winter, Bushels	Wheat-Spring, Bushels	Total, Bushels	Corn, Bushels	Oats, Bushels	Rye, Bushels	Barley, Bushels
1886	302,376,000	154,842,000	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	24,489,000	59,428,000
1887	292,830,000	163,499,000	456,829,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	20,693,000	56,812,000
1888	277,920,000	137,948,000	416,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	28,415,000	63,884,000
1889	332,213,000	158,347,000	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	30,000,000	78,090,000
1890	255,344,000	143,918,000	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	28,000,000	68,000,000
1891	393,464,000	219,316,000	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	33,000,000	80,000,000
1892	359,191,000	156,758,000	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000	30,000,000	72,000,000
1893	275,489,000	120,643,000	396,132,000	1,619,196,000	638,855,000	26,555,000	69,869,000
1894	326,399,000	133,868,000	460,267,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	26,727,000	61,400,000
1895	257,709,000	209,391,000	467,103,000	2,151,139,000	824,444,000	27,210,000	87,373,000
1896	264,339,000	163,345,000	427,684,000	2,283,875,000	707,346,000	24,396,000	69,695,000
1897	332,698,000	197,451,000	530,149,000	1,902,968,000	698,768,000	27,363,000	66,685,000
1898	379,807,000	295,341,000	675,149,000	1,924,185,000	730,905,000	25,657,000	55,792,000
1899	296,675,000	250,629,000	547,304,000	2,078,144,000	796,178,000	23,962,000	73,381,000
1900	330,884,000	191,346,000	522,230,000	2,105,102,000	809,126,000	23,996,000	58,266,000
1901	429,675,000	318,785,000	748,460,000	1,522,520,000	736,800,000	30,345,000	109,933,000
1902	362,672,000	307,390,000	670,063,000	2,523,468,000	987,842,000	33,630,000	134,954,000
1903	401,686,000	236,136,000	637,822,000	2,244,177,000	784,094,000	29,363,000	131,861,000
1904	332,935,346	219,464,171	552,399,517	2,467,481,000	894,596,552	27,235,000	139,749,000
1905	428,462,834	263,516,655	692,979,489	2,707,998,540	953,216,177	27,616,000	136,651,000
1906	492,888,000	242,374,000	735,262,000	2,927,416,091	964,904,522	33,375,000	178,916,000
1907	409,442,000	224,645,000	634,087,000	2,592,300,000	754,443,000	31,566,000	153,317,000
1908	437,908,000	226,694,000	664,602,000	2,668,651,000	807,156,000	31,851,000	166,756,000
1909	419,732,000	263,646,000	683,379,000	2,552,190,000	1,007,129,000	29,520,000	173,321,000
1910	434,142,000	200,979,900	635,121,000	2,886,260,000	1,180,513,000	34,897,000	173,832,000
1911	430,656,000	190,682,000	621,338,000	2,531,488,000	922,298,000	33,119,000	160,240,000
1912	399,919,000	230,348,000	630,267,000	3,124,746,000	1,418,337,000	35,664,000	223,824,000
1913	523,561,000	339,819,000	863,380,000	2,446,988,000	1,121,768,000	41,381,000	178,189,000
1914	684,990,000	206,027,000	891,017,000	2,672,804,000	1,141,060,000	42,779,000	194,953,000
1915	673,947,000	351,854,000	1,025,801,000	2,994,793,000	1,549,030,000	54,050,000	228,851,000
1916	480,553,000	155,765,000	636,318,000	2,566,927,000	1,251,837,000	48,862,000	182,309,000
1917	412,901,000	223,754,000	636,655,000	3,065,233,000	1,592,740,000	62,933,000	211,759,000
1918	565,099,000	356,339,000	921,438,000	2,502,665,000	1,538,124,000	91,041,000	256,225,000
1919	760,677,000	207,602,000	968,279,000	2,816,318,000	1,184,030,000	75,483,000	147,608,000
1920	610,597,000	222,430,000	833,027,000	3,208,584,000	1,496,281,000	60,490,000	189,332,000
1921	600,316,000	214,589,000	814,905,000	3,068,569,000	1,078,341,000	61,675,000	154,946,000
1922	586,878,000	280,720,000	867,598,000	2,906,020,000	1,215,803,000	103,362,000	182,068,000
1923	571,959,000	225,422,000	797,381,000	3,053,557,000	1,305,883,000	63,023,000	198,185,000
1924	592,259,000	272,995,000	865,254,000	2,917,151,000	1,522,665,000	64,038,000	178,322,000
1925	401,734,000	270,879,000	672,613,000	2,900,581,000	1,501,909,000	48,696,000	218,002,000
1926	627,433,000	203,607,000	831,040,000	2,692,217,000	1,246,848,000	40,324,000	191,182,000
1927	552,747,000	325,627,000	878,374,000	2,763,693,000	1,182,594,000	58,572,000	255,577,000
1928	578,964,000	323,785,000	902,749,000	2,839,959,000	1,449,531,000	41,766,000	266,858,000
1929	576,213,000	232,963,000	809,176,000	2,614,132,000	1,228,369,000	41,911,000	302,892,000
1930	604,337,000	246,628,000	850,965,000	2,081,048,000	1,402,026,000	50,234,000	325,893,000
1931	787,465,000	104,806,000	892,271,000	2,556,863,000	1,112,142,000	32,746,000	198,965,000

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information here. The experience of your brother dealers is desired should send query for free publication worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Bank's Right to Hold B/L?

Grain & Feed Journals: After we had deposited a draft with B/L for collection the bank was closed before collecting and we have instructed the notify party not to honor draft.

Now the bank examiner refuses to return our B/L, alleging it to be security for the deposit of the draft as a cash item. We claim that it is a revocable credit if not accepted by the drawee.

The shipment has been released to the buyer by the railroad company by our consent without surrender of B/L, but the railroad company expects the surrender of the B/L and the buyer is holding up payment until it receives the B/L. Has the bank a right to hold the B/L when it never collected the draft?—A. E. Company.

Ans.: The deposit of the draft increased the depositor's credit against which to draw; and if the depositor drew against the increased balance the bank can hold the B/L. If the depositor did not draw out the amount represented by the draft the bank can not hold the B/L. It is a revocable credit and B/L must be returned if the depositor is not indebted to the bank. Following are decisions covering this point:

Negotiating Bs/L.—A national bank may buy drafts with Bs/L attached representing goods in transit, but not Bs/L.—*First Nat. Bank of Mifflintown, v. First Nat. Bank of New Kensington*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 92 Atl. 1076.

Bills of Lading are symbols of property, and when properly indorsed and delivered to a bank with drafts for the purchase price of merchandise attached, AND THE BANK PAYS THE AMOUNT OF THE DRAFTS TO THE DRAWER, the bank is entitled to the possession of the merchandise until the drafts are paid in full.—*Huffman v. Henry Motor Co.*, Supreme Court of Nebraska, 153 N. W. 566.

Bank's Title to Draft.—Where bank credits its customer's account with the amount of a draft secured by B/L, and the amount of such credit is drawn out by the customer, the bank's title to the draft is absolute, and is not rendered conditional by the fact that the customer agrees that the draft, on failure to collect, may be charged back against his account, for, by withdrawing the amount to his credit, any beneficial interest of the customer in the draft ceases.—*Groveland Banking Co. v. City National Bank*, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 234 S. W. 643.

S/O B/L.—A shipper by consigning goods to his own order with draft attached to B/L indicates an unequivocal intention to retain title thereto until the draft is paid.—*Southern Ry. Co. v. Hodgson Bros.*, Court of Appeals of Georgia, 95 S. E. 263.

Bank the Agent of Drawer of Draft.—Where a bank discounts a draft with B/L attached and places the amount less the discount to the credit of the drawer, with the right to check on it, and reserves the right to charge back the amount if the draft is not paid, by express agreement or one implied in the course of dealing, and not by reason of liability on indorsement of the draft, the bank is an agent for collection, and not a purchaser.—*Temple v. La Berge*, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 114 S. E. 166.

Rights of Transferee of B/L.—While the mere discounting and crediting the amount of a draft to a depositor's account, without making payment or incurring any increased obligation, would not make a bank a purchaser for value of the draft and an attached B/L, where the depositor was indebted to the bank, and the net proceeds of the draft so discounted was placed to his credit in extinguishment of the debt, and there was no agreement that if the draft was unpaid it should be charged back to his account, the bank was a purchaser for value, and acquired title to the property represented by the B/L.—*Latham v. Spragins*, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 78 S. E. 282.

Transfer of B/L.—Where a customer of a milling company orders flour, which is con-

signed by the milling company to itself, with a memorandum on the bill of lading to notify the customer and contemporaneously the milling company draws a draft for the price of the flour on the customer, payable to a bank, to which is attached the B/L indorsed in blank, and deposits with the bank the draft with B/L attached, and the amount of the deposit is credited to the depositor's general account and DRAWN AGAINST BY HIM, the bank becomes the purchaser and owner of the draft and B/L; and the title of the bank to the flour is superior to a subsequent lien against the milling company.—*National Bank of Webb City, Mo., v. J. H. Everett & Son*, Supreme Court of Georgia, 71 S. E. 660.

How to Waterproof Walls?

Grain & Feed Journals: In reply to the Talmage-Sayer Co., of Joliet, Mont., who are troubled with irrigating water seeping into their cellar we recommend the following procedure.—*Medusa Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, O.*

Where the walls and floor of the basement are of concrete, or where the walls are of a unit masonry construction, such as, concrete blocks, brick, tile or stone and concrete basement floors, our general recommendation for positively waterproofing such existing basements is the proper application of a waterproofed Portland cement plaster coat. The plaster coat on the wall is a total of $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, being applied in two $\frac{1}{2}$ " coats, while the new topping over the floor is 2" thick.

Where the walls are of concrete this concrete must be thoroughly roughened by hacking with stone masons' hammers, hand chisels, or where compressors are available air chisels may be used.

If the walls have been previously coated with some type of paint or whitewash this coating must be entirely removed. The roughening process will remove most of the coating, and in the case of a whitewash or lime application the washing of the exposed concrete with a muriatic acid solution, 1:10, will materially aid in removing the whitewash and at the same time wash the concrete and loosen up any of the concrete that may have been fractured by the roughening, and yet not entirely broken off. Wire-brushing of the concrete surface after it has been thoroughly rinsed to remove the acid solution will remove all loosened pieces of concrete.

With the cleaning and the preparatory process completed the concrete should be well wetted with water, sufficiently so that it will remain damp during the curing period of the waterproofed plaster coat.

The cement to be used for this purpose should be one that has been waterproofed during the process of grinding with the clinker, the addition of a correctly balanced calcium stearate type of integral waterproofing. Should such cement not be available, then a calcium stearate type of waterproofing should be mixed with the brand of Portland cement available, using the waterproofing in proportion of 2% by weight of the cement (ordinarily 2 pounds per bag of cement).

The sand to be used should be clean and free from all vegetable or organic matter. Where available, the grading of the sand should run uniformly from $\frac{1}{8}$ " grains down to where not more than 5% will pass a No. 80 mesh screen.

The proportion of waterproofed cement to be used with the sand is 1 part of cement and 2½ parts of sand, mixed with enough water to make a fairly stiff consistency, one that will allow the mason or cement finisher to apply to the vertical surface without danger of the mortar or plaster sliding or sagging.

Prior to the application of the first coat, the wall should be sprinkled or wet so as to moisten it, and then given a good brush coat of Portland cement grout, composed of cement and water mixed to a creamy consistency and not allowed to harden.

The first coat should be brought down to the old floor. If the wall area is too great for a man to complete the application of one coat in one day he should lay out the

work so that he can break joints at the corners if possible.

The first coat should be lightly scratched, both vertically and horizontally, after the mortar has become hard, and then sprinkled lightly so as to moisten it before applying the second coat.

A stop, or ground, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, is set at a point 6" above the new finished floor line and the second coat of plaster run down to this stop. The second or finished coat is brought to a true, even line by the use of darbies or a wooden float, and then after the mortar has become fairly hard it is finished with a plasterer's flat trowel, sufficient pressure being exerted to remove all the float marks, cat's eyes, and to close the surface pores, leaving a tight, close-grained, smooth finish.

The process of applying the waterproofed plaster coat to a masonry unit wall is quite similar. Where the masonry units are perfectly smooth they should be roughened, if possible, but ordinarily such type of construction is sufficiently rough to take a plaster coat. The surface should be thoroughly cleaned and washed with muriatic acid solution, and the mortar joints raked out to a depth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A coat of grout is applied over a masonry wall the same as over a concrete wall.

A 2" coat of waterproofed mortar is recommended over the existing basement floor, providing the basement floor is in good condition. The concrete must be roughened and cleaned, as explained in connection with concrete walls, the topping mixed to a fairly thick consistency, and well trowelled into the concrete floor.

The topping should be brought up onto the wall in the form of a coved base to meet the second coat of plaster where it was cut off above the floor. This method completely seals the joint between the floor and the wall and prevents the entrance of water at this point.

Both the floor and the walls should be kept moistened for a period of at least 7 days in order to allow the cement to hydrate and for the floor to become sufficiently hard to resist the traffic or wear.

There is, however, a very serious point of consideration in connection with floors where water conditions exist. Frequently water will gather under a basement floor in such quantity as to exert sufficient upward pressure to crack the basement floor slab. If the water conditions are this severe and the old floor slab was not properly reinforced during the time it was installed, this slab should be removed and replaced with a thicker slab of waterproofed concrete, amply reinforced to withstand whatever pressure of water that might possibly be encountered.

A 2" coat of waterproofed Portland cement plaster or topping over an existing concrete floor will not add sufficient strength or weight to the floor to take care of much of an increase in the hydrostatic pressure from the water gathering under the floor.

Buyer's Liability Under Landlord's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our agent bought wheat of a tenant paying cash rent and now the landlord asks us to pay the balance of rent unpaid. To what extent are we liable, if at all?—*Kansas Elevator Co.*

Ans.: In this case the liability of the buyer depends solely upon whether the buyer's agent is chargeable with knowing that seller was a tenant or of knowing facts that should have put him on inquiry, or that the lease was recorded.

Following excerpts from decisions by the Supreme Court of Kansas will make the foregoing clear:

In *Hayhurst v. Underwood*, 126 Kan. 349, 267 Pac. 965, it was held that recording of deed is constructive notice of landlord's lien.

In *Hayhurst v. Saile*, 130 Kan. 844, 288 Pac. 539, it was held that information constituting notice to purchaser is a jury question.

In *Maelzer v. Swan*, 89 Pac. 1037, it was held that landlord's lien is enforced only against purchasers who have notice of such lien, but a constructive notice is sufficient; and, where the purchaser of a crop grown on rented land has notice of facts and circumstances which would put a prudent man on inquiry, it is good notice of all an inquiry would have disclosed.

In *Firstenberg v. McBee and Shell v. Guthrie*, 284 Pac. 420, it was held that where grass lands were leased for money rent and part of the same farm was leased for share of the grain grown, the grain grown was subject to the landlord's lien for the cash rent on the grass land.

The Kansas statute, 67-524, simply provides that "Any rent due shall be a lien on the crop growing or made on the premises." The term "any rent" means just what it says, whether a share of the crop or cash, or any

other named consideration, so that liability can not be avoided because the rent was payable in cash.

Sec. 26 provides "The person entitled to the rent may recover from the purchaser of the crop or any part thereof, with notice of the lien, the value of the crop purchased, to the extent of the rent due and damages." Thus the grain buyer is not required to pay all the rent but only what the grain was worth that he bought, if the rent equaled or exceeded the value of the grain bought.

Insurance on Drafts?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the rate for insurance on drafts while in transit to protect the drawer against loss when banks fail?—Sam Kraus, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ans.: The rate is 50 cents per \$1,000 on the volume of drafts issued monthly. The rate is subject to change daily. Due to the increased number of bank failures the rate has been advanced from 10 cents per \$1,000 to a peak of \$1 within a period of 4 months. A \$100 deposit is required, adjustment to be made at the end of each month.

P. B. Carey Chosen President of Chicago Board

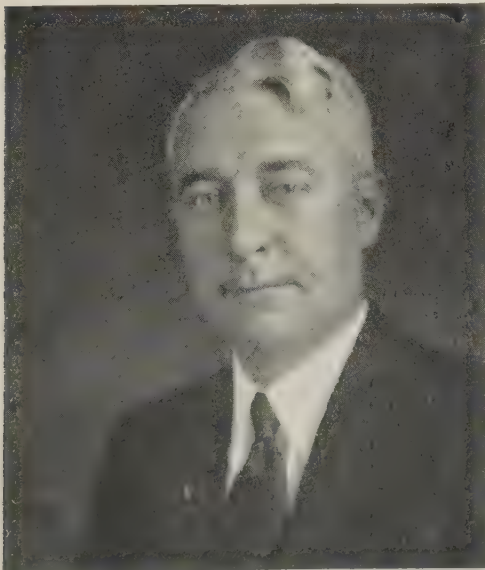
The election Jan. 4 of Peter B. Carey as president of the Chicago Board of Trade promises an energetic administration of its affairs for the ensuing year. He was chosen by the nominating com'te and its choice has been endorsed by the unanimous vote of the membership, with whom Mr. Carey is deservedly popular. In the past he has given of his time and thought the best that was in him for the interests of the institution in the years that he served as a director and vice president.

He was born in Chicago 45 years ago and was graduated from the De La Salle Institute in 1903. His first business connection was with Wm. B. Bogert, a member of the Board of Trade, with whom he continued for several years until he himself became a member of the Board of Trade in 1912 and represented Jas. E. Bennett & Co. as floor broker.

He now heads the brokerage firm of P. B. Carey & Co., doing a commission business, and himself is active in the wheat pit.

Mr. Carey is a 21-handicap golfer at the Beverly Country Club, breaking 90 on rare occasions. He is a member also of the Illinois Athletic Club and Midland Club and is president of the Four Seasons Club, a hunting and fishing organization at Pembine, Wis.

He is married and has a family of three boys and a daughter.



President-Elect Peter B. Carey, Chicago Board of Trade

1931—Grain Elevator Improvements

While the grain elevator improvements made during the last two and a half years have been reduced to a minimum by the competitive influence of the Farm Board in the grain business, many improvements were necessary to the continued operation of the elevators. The conviction prevails among contractors and supply men generally that the long deferred needed improvements can not be postponed much longer, because it will cost the operators more to operate the plants in their present run down condition than it will to make the needed improvements. If Congress abolishes the Farm Board, as now seems certain, then the rebuilding of burned elevators, the repairing, overhauling and enlarging of old elevators will bring about greater activity in the building line than has been known to the grain trade for the past ten years.

During the last calendar year we have reported through our news columns the building of 204 new grain elevators and 83 annexes to grain elevators. Thirty-three of the new elevators were in terminal markets, and 171 at country stations. Forty-two of the annexes were built in terminal markets and 41 at country stations. During the year, 283 new feed mills were erected and 133 warehouses and mills, but this branch of the business was not deterred from launching out into new enterprises by Farm Board competition.

The retirement of the government from agricultural marketing lines now afflicted by its cost-ignoring competition would bring about great stimulation of building in many different lines. While grain dealers have been far more backward than usual in making needed repairs during the past two years, they have installed some new and improved machinery for increasing the efficiency of their service to their communities and reducing the cost of the service as is shown by the following table of improvements actually made:

Improvements Reported in Grain & Feed Journals During 1931

New Grain Elevators			Elevator Annexes		
	Termi- nal	Coun- try		Termi- nal	Coun- try
Arkansas ...	1	1			
California ...	1	1			
Canada	4	1	Canada	2	
Colorado	5	5	Colorado	2	
Illinois	2	11	Illinois	2	5
Indiana		6			
Iowa	1	11	Iowa	3	
Kansas	4	42	Kansas	7	8
Kentucky ...	2				
Michigan ...		5			
Minnesota ...	1	6	Minnesota ...	1	5
Missouri ...		7	Missouri ...	8	
Montana ...		2	Montana ...		1
Nebraska ...	2	10	Nebraska ...	1	4
New Jersey..	1				
New Mexico..	1	1	New Mexico..		2
New York ...	2	1	New York....	2	2
North Dak... 1	10		North Dak...		2
Ohio	4		Ohio		2
Oklahoma ...	3	8	Oklahoma ...	3	4
Pac. N. W....	2	6	Pac. N. W....		3
Pennsylvania.		1			
South Dak...		5	South Dak...		1
Tennessee ...	1				
Texas	1	26	Texas	9	2
Utah	1				
Wisconsin ...	1		Wisconsin ...	2	
Wyoming ...		1			
Total	33	171	Total	42	41
Grand Total..		204	Grand Total..		83

Feed Mills, new. 283 Warehouses & Mills (new & addtns.) 133

Improvements

Remodeled or Enlarged.....	134
Overhauled	50
Magnetic Separators Installed.....	194
Truck Dumps Installed.....	112
Scales Installed	98

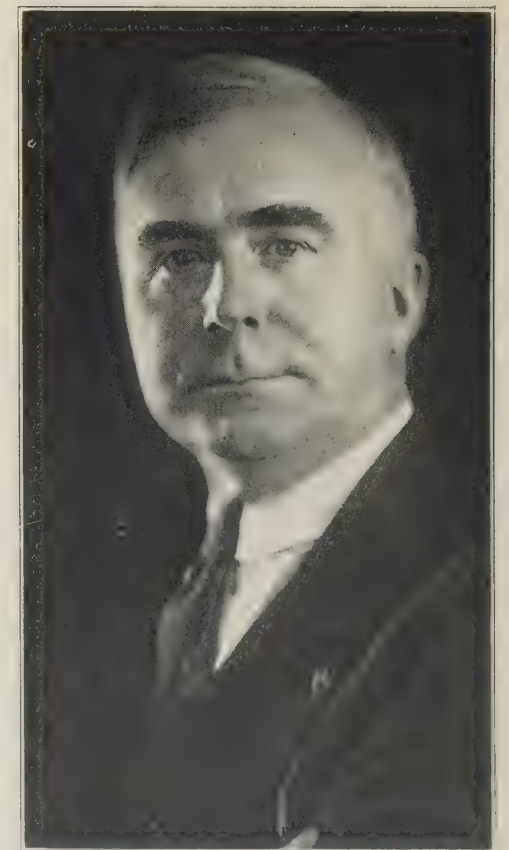
Complete Electrification	44
Sweet Feed Systems Installed.....	72
Feed Machinery Installed	295
All Other Equipment Installed.....	242
General Repairs	241
Oil Stations Installed	19
Coal Sheds Built	13

The general hesitancy of elevator operators in making improvements in the facilities during 1930 and 1931 should result in greater activity along this line during the coming year. Taxpayers will vigorously protest any additions to the so-called revolving fund of the Farm Board, half of which has already been lost.

The incompetence of the racketeers pretending to use government money for the relief of the farmers has resulted in such wanton waste of government funds and done so much injury directly to the interests of the farmer, that there seems little prospect of government competition continuing in the grain business. In fact, a number of bills have already been introduced for the abolition of the Farm Board and the minute a bill is signed to get the government out of the agricultural marketing business, all lines now depressed by government competition will be stimulated to renewed activity.

The Middleman's Profits

The profits taken by private traders in grain from the time that it leaves the farm until it is sold to the miller are far from large and certainly not exorbitant. If the government's experiment is intended to prove that middlemen should be eliminated in all commodities, the government has chosen the hardest fields in which to make its case for there is probably no commodity which moves into consumption with so narrow a spread between producer and consumer as is found in grain. These costs could be eliminated entirely without adding materially to the income of the individual farmer.—Chicago Tribune.



W. B. Lincoln, Kansas City, Mo., President-Elect Board of Trade

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Kansas Wheat Growers Blame Farm Board for Low Prices

Grain Dealers Journal: If the United States senators and representatives received a number of complaints or petitions signed by farmers it would, no doubt, convince them that the farmers do not want the Agriculture Marketing Act. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers of Kansas due to the low price of grain which many of them believe that the government is somewhat responsible for. I am of the opinion that if the proper parties were to approach many of the farmers that they would sign a petition requesting the repeal of the Agriculture Marketing Act.—G. E. Hogle, Hutchinson, Kan.

Big Salaries for Farm Board Pools

Grain & Feed Journals: We are treated to the spectacle of the manager of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation receiving a salary of \$75,000 a year, as much as is paid the president of the United States. And the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under the guidance of E. F. Creekmore, this \$75,000 a year genius, has dipped into the Farm Board's funds to the tune of \$75,000,000 which probably never will be paid.

On top of this we find the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n owes the Board an additional \$40,000,000. Princely salaried Mr. Creekmore even has exceeded the ability of Geo. Milnor, head of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, to get rid of cash in a manner that would have excited the envy of the most profligate emperors of ancient Rome.—S. A. Nease, agent C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Bucklin, Kan.

What Has the Farm Board Accomplished?

Grain & Feed Journals: What has the Farm Board really accomplished in the interest of the producer? Has the farmer derived any benefit from the Federal Farm Act? Can any one point to an instance of where this agency has secured for any grower one single cent per bushel more than he would have obtained thru existing agencies? Have the forecasts made to growers by members of the Federal Farm Board to withhold wheat for higher prices following the harvest, been fulfilled? Why was pegging prices withheld until the greater part of the 1930 wheat crop had passed out of farmers' hands? Why did the Farm Board refuse to comply with farmers' requests to hold its wheat off the market until the first movement of the 1930 crop had been marketed? Do the accomplishments of the Federal Farm Board during its more than two years' existence justify its continuance?

We believe the farmers are entitled to this information. When the farmers know the facts in connection with the manner in which millions of dollars of the taxpayers money is spent, they will demand the repeal of the Agriculture Marketing Act. I have talked with hundreds of farmers in Kansas during the past four months, and with a few exceptions, they express themselves as being thor-

oly disgusted with the whole matter.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Fees! Fees! The Bonus Sought by Farm Relievers

Grain & Feed Journals: It is not customary to send missionaries to a revival meeting, to be sure. And practically all readers of your most estimable Journal feel as I do about the Agriculture Marketing Act. But I'm getting mighty sick of these professional relievers.

I believe it is time for some militant work by the grain trade. This farm bureau racket has gone far enough. An ordinary chattel mortgage is better for Mr. Farmer than this abortion the farm bureau is trying to put over on him. I think it is up to the grain men to offer chattel mortgages and finance grain in any case where a farmer needs it!

For the past several weeks we have heard and read much about farmers holding their corn for a higher price. It is a laudable ambition and I am heartily in favor of it PROVIDED the farmer is a man who reaps the benefits. However in the light of past experience I very much fear that in most cases Mr. Farmer will pay most of the freight and turn the grindstone for sharpening the axes of pseudo farm-friends and farm relief camp followers with political ambitions.

One panacea which has gained such publicity of late is a revival of the public warehouse act, whereby the farmer's grain is sealed by some job holder—for a consideration of one cent per bushel. Upon sealing the crib the farmer is issued warehouse receipts and upon presentation of these receipts to the Federal Land Banks he is allowed to borrow money. Good banking practice would not allow him to borrow more than sixty to seventy per cent of the market value of his corn. For the purposes of comparison, however, we will assume that he could borrow the full market price which on the basis of today's market close would be \$305 for 1000 bushels of No. 2 corn.

Assuming that the farmer held this corn for six months or until about the first of May next he would run smack into the tax assessor who would take him for another cent per bushel. Totalling the known charges on the above plan it will run above three and one-half cents per bushel and includes sealing fee, taxes, insurance and interest on his loan. In the meantime the corn lays in the crib where it is losing a lot of weight to say nothing of what the rats and mice are despoiling. In addition a paid state snooper has surveillance over him to see that he is not stealing the corn.

A much more reasonable and profitable way of realizing ready cash from the farmer's standpoint is to make use of excellent facilities already at hand and running smoothly. I refer to the use of the futures trading markets on any of the numerous grain exchanges. On the basis of today's closing prices the farmer can sell his No. 2 corn in Chicago for 38½ cents per bushel and at the same time buy the same corn for May delivery at 40¼ cents. By this method then the cost of carrying the corn until next May will be 1¾ cents. The commission mer-

chant's fee will be a small fraction of a cent per bushel for handling the future transaction.

If the farmer holds his grain the shrinkage will amount to at least five per cent. Even at present prices this will amount to 1.9 cents per bushel and if the grain appreciates in price, as the farmer confidentially hopes and expects that it will, the shrinkage will of course increase proportionately. Therefore the cost of holding the grain on the farm will exceed the future option method considerably. The latter method requires no fuss and furor, no appraisers, no sealers and no red tape, and from the standpoint of the professional relievers is "No Good!" for that reason.—H. H. Bartells, Manager, Graham (Ill.) Grain Co., Route 5, Streator.

Suggests Practical Plan for Boosting Price of Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: If some way could be devised to have the Farm Board sell all its wheat thru the regular exchanges, with the understanding that it would not re-enter the grain business, that the public would come in and start a wave of buying that would carry the markets materially higher, and while for a few days, the markets might be depressed from the news, the public would rush in to buy both options and cash wheat at these prices. It is certain that the markets could not break much more, and the ill effects on the farmers could not be much greater. In many respects we have a most bullish situation, and it would not be long in the public awakening to it.—Illinois Shipper.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 14. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Jan. 18. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 21-22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 26-28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Warden hotel, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 3-4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 9-11. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16-18. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington at Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Hotel, headquarters.

Feb. 22-23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Feb. 23-24. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 25-26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Fowler Hotel, Lafayette, Ind.

Mar. 28-30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America at Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

Giving: If instead of a gem, or even a flower, we could cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels give.—George McDonald.

Cornstalks will be manufactured into useful products by the Fibre-Tite Co., recently incorporated at Ames, Ia., with H. B. Dunlap as pres.

Bills Introduced in Congress

Senate Agrees to Donate 40,000,000 bus. Farm Board Wheat

The Senate Jan. 4 passed the measure drawn up by a sub-committee composed of Capper, Wheeler and Thomas to provide that 40,000,000 bus. of stabilization wheat be turned over to the Red Cross or any other organization named by the President.

One amendment to the bill, suggested by Senator Howell, of Nebraska, provides that not more than 5,000,000 bus. shall be made available for necessary animal feed in the drouth areas.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, in the argument on the bill, said there is no disguising the fact that this is a dole. The whole plan is a bad precedent. It is a poor, futile way to deal with the question from which every member of Congress has been shrinking. To appropriate \$16,000,000 as a dole in the form of wheat and then to say that this great government has performed its duty, that this great government has been liberal is foolish and absurd.

The Farm Board will be credited with the market price of the wheat at the time of the transaction rather than with the actual cost each bushel has been to the board; and no part of the wheat so distributed can be sold to pay for transportation charges or for milling.

In insisting on cash payment by the Government for Farm Board wheat Chairman Stone made the following statement:

The Grain Stabilization Corporation held on Oct. 31, 1931, 202,569,083 bus. of wheat in storage. It is generally distributed throughout the wheat storage areas. Of this wheat 41,887,411 has been sold and earmarked for foreign shipment, leaving 160,681,672 on hand available for sale or other use. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has borrowed money for its operations from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and various commercial banks. On Dec. 19 this indebtedness totaled \$57,428,548.19. As collateral for these debts the Grain Stabilization Corporation had pledged 174,547,232 bus. Each bushel secured 32.8 cents.

Under the loan agreements the Grain Stabilization Corporation is required to keep wheat equal in value to 133 1-3 of the amount of the loan. On a falling market additional wheat must be deposited if this margin becomes impaired. The withdrawals for foreign shipment will either require the substitution of additional wheat or liquidation of a portion of the indebtedness or deposit of cash. It must also be understood that a certain portion of stabilization wheat must necessarily be kept free from pledge for the operations of the Stabilization Corporation.

It is obvious that the free distribution of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for relief purposes, plus required (estimated) withdrawals, of 16,000,000 for foreign shipments would require the payments of large sums to release the primary loans.

Mr. Stone said he believes it would be better to "swap" the wheat for flour from a mill and distribute the flour to the needy for baking in the home. This would effect a 60 per cent saving in the amount of bread available to the needy, he said. Senator Norris objected that millions of housewives now do not know how to bake bread and are not equipped to bake it.

Senator McNary said he thinks the Government does enough when it makes the wheat available, and it should not concern itself with milling and baking.

If the bill passes the House and is signed by the President the Farm Board will need an additional appropriation of \$13,120,000.

For Useless Protein Tests by Secy. of Agri.

S. 1048 by Walsh provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to operate protein-testing laboratories at such places as he may deem advisable.

That co-operative protein-testing laboratories shall be operated in co-operation with any State agricultural college meeting conditions prescribed by the Secretary or in lieu thereof with any other agency of a State.

That the Secretary is authorized to charge fees fixed by him for any laboratory from persons requesting the performance of services under this Act. In case a protein-testing laboratory is operated co-operatively, the Secretary shall prescribe the basis on which any fees charged shall be derived upon payment between the co-operating parties. The Secretary is authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary, and there is hereby appropriated \$285,000 for expenditure during the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

More wanton waste of the taxpayers' money.

For Investigation of Short Selling

S. J. Res. 63 by Sheppard reads as follows:

That the Sec'y of Agriculture is hereby directed to investigate thru the Grain Futures Administration the cause of the 1926 decline in cotton, ascertaining the amount of cotton futures sold in 1926, the amount of short selling when the drastic slump occurred, who did this short selling, and the effect of this heavy short selling on prices also to make a similar investigation for 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931, giving the amount of short selling and the amount of public participation induced to take part in these futures, and to ascertain whether or not the majority of the public lost or won on the deals, report this information to the Senate.

Sec. 2. The Grain Futures Administration is authorized to hold hearings to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, to administer oaths.

Sec. 3. To defray the necessary expenses there is appropriated a sum not exceeding \$75,000.

More Bills Introduced in Congress

In addition to the 28 bills referred to on pages 703 and 704 of the Dec. 23 number of the Grain & Feed Journals there have been introduced the following:

H. R. 5117 authorizes an appropriation for combating grasshopper infestation.

S. 2000 by Steiwer would exempt from income tax the interest on farm mortgages.

H. R. 5883 by Glover would prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets.

H. J. Res. 110 by Christopherson would relieve farmers in drouth and storm-stricken areas.

S. 498 by George would provide for the collection and publication of statistics on peanuts and peanut oil.

S. 127 by Brookhart forbids the use of the mails by persons making short sales of commodities or securities.

H. J. Res. 125 by Fulbright grants a moratorium of 12 months on foreclosures of mortgages by the federal land banks.

The Steagall bill to create a \$100,000,000 revolving fund for the federal farm loan banks has been approved by the House banking committee.

H. R. 4753 by Leavitt would provide for joint operation of protein testing laboratories by the states and the United States. Another army of bureaucrats.

H. R. 5830 by Butnress provides for licensing of protein flaxseed oil testing laboratories and for operation of laboratories by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

H. Res. 56 by Garber calls for an inquiry into the advisability or necessity of the Farm Board organizations, as to whether the operations of the Farm Board could not have been better performed otherwise.

S. 123 by Brookhart appropriates \$1,500,000,000 for the Farm Board and provides for stabilization purchases of corn, cotton, wheat, oats and live stock. Twenty billion will be needed.

S. 2312 by Jones appropriates \$750,000 for the relief of farmers in the drouth or storm stricken areas of Washington. This would not relieve farmers of the depressing influence of Congressional meddling with Agriculture.

S. 389 by Norbeck authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to make loans to farmers in the drouth or storm stricken areas in 1932 out of \$45,000,000 to be appropriated. Why not reload the loans the Government is trying to collect.

Rep. Cannon of Missouri has asked the House to approve an investigation of the Federal Farm Board which he declares is the greatest legislative failure in history. He states that the demand for the investigation comes from the farmers.

S. 205 by Howell would amend sec. 15a of the interstate commerce act to authorize the Commission to make rates high enough for a return on the investment, the surplus earnings to be split in various ways or paid to the Commission. Why not let the railroads keep their earnings?

S. 22 by King would compel patentees who do not make use of their invention to grant to others, after five years, the right to use the patent on such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents. More bureaucratic regulation.

S. Res. 43 by Norris provides for an investigation by the Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry of alleged intimidation by the Internal Revenue Dept. of officers of farmers co-operative companies compelling them to make affidavits subjecting the companies to income tax.

H. R. 5613 by Hope reads as follows: That no wheat owned or controlled by the Wheat Stabilization Corporation shall be sold prior to Dec. 1, 1933, for less than \$1.25 per bushel Chicago basis: **Providing**, That this limitation shall not apply to sales to foreign governments or their agencies or to sales and/or donations which may be made in the United States or abroad for relief purposes.

S. 1581 by Wheeler reads as follows: That section 4 of the Grain Futures Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: "It shall be unlawful for any person liable under any such contract to deliver any grain of a grade and quality different from that of the grain covered by such contract, or to settle any such contract except on the basis of the market price, at the time of delivery specified in such contract, of grain of the same grade and quality as the grain covered by such contract." Why permit citizens to enter into any contract before its approval by Congress.

Program for the Colorado Convention

The annual convention of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Denver, Colo., Jan. 18, where delegates will be guests of the Denver Grain Exchange. A morning session will be conducted at the Albany Hotel, convention headquarters. The afternoon will be left free for visiting between dealers, attending the annual Stock Show, or visiting the Grain Exchange, as suits the delegates' fancy.

The morning program calls for:

Call to Order—Pres. B. H. Achenbach.

Address of Welcome—Tom Mainland, Pres., Denver Grain Exchange.

Address—E. C. Johnson, Lt. Gov. of Colorado.

Grading Grain—Federal Supervisor Long.

Report of Sec'y—Sec'y H. M. Welsh.

Statistics—H. G. Mundhenk, Sec'y Denver Grain Exchange.

Election of Officers.

A banquet will be given in the evening, the annual social affair of the ass'n, which no delegate will want to miss.

Reduced rates on round trip tickets, at one and one-third regular fare, will be available from stations on the O. S. L. in Idaho; Council Bluffs and Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., El Paso, Tex.; all stations west of the Missouri river in South Dakota; and all stations in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming, and Kansas.

Australia's parliament has adopted a bill providing for the payment of a bonus of 9 cents per bushel to growers marketing the 1931-32 wheat crop. This is more artificial stimulation for overproduction of the world's bread.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 9.—Growing wheat in southern Indiana is looking unusually good for this season of the year. The mild open winter weather that has prevailed has caused the crop to grow rapidly. The acreage in southern Indiana is under that of last year.—W. B. C.

Burlington Junction, Mo., Jan. 10.—Wheat the best on record here; acreage about normal; quite a lot of corn still in fields, in Atchison and Nodaway counties; corn yield around 35 bus. in the two counties; price 27½ for 4 yellow now, track.—Adkins Bros. Grain Co., M. M. Adkins.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—In the extreme northwestern part of Kansas, western Nebraska, and northeastern Colorado there are five or six million acres that has not only had a very poor start, but has had much less than the average moisture shown for the western half of Kansas, and is still in what we would call a very unsatisfactory condition.—Shannon Grain Co.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 1.—The area sown to winter wheat in Montana in the fall of 1931 for 1932 harvest is estimated by the State-Federal crop reporting service at 659,000 acres. This figure compares with 824,000 acres sown in the fall of 1930 and 900,000 acres sown in the fall of 1929, both figures being revised estimates. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1, was placed by crop correspondents at 7% or normal. A year ago the condition was placed at 85% of normal and the 10-year average condition for Dec. 1, has been 80.7%. The area sown to winter rye in Montana this fall is estimated at 68,000 acres compared with 80,000 acres sown in the fall of 1930 and 76,000 acres sown in the fall of 1929. Condition of the rye crop on December 1 was estimated at 68% of normal compared with 82% a year ago and the 10-year average December 1 condition of 81.5%.—Jay G. Diamond, Agricultural Statistician.

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	425,000	1,807,000	1,843,000	1,188,000
Cincinnati	156,800	121,600	291,200	195,200
Denver	378,000	222,600	152,600	56,000
Duluth	340,929	2,719,363	1,519,436	2,706,182
Ft. William	9,481,888	12,426,415	1,751,852	2,045,742
Ft. Worth	485,800	310,800	581,000	487,200
Galveston .....	.....	.....	1,333,520	256,000
Hutchinson	2,384,200	2,938,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	131,000	170,000	261,000	187,000
Kans. City, Mo.	5,206,400	6,572,800	3,130,000	2,072,060
Louisville	262,500	97,500	33,000	76,500
Milwaukee	21,560	69,300	48,050	38,985
Minneapolis	2,905,350	6,446,450	1,476,570	2,807,610
New Orleans	899,276	179,235	16,800	471,521
New York	1,061,340	.....	2,237,000	.....
Omaha	1,409,600	1,961,600	1,740,200	1,748,600
Peoria	13,200	119,400	66,000	88,800
Philadelphia	5,322	109,849	224,000	51,563
Portland, Ore.	1,769,000	2,340,300	2,012,579	1,378,349
St. Joseph	508,800	321,000	680,000	339,000
St. Louis	1,978,200	1,602,200	2,387,366	996,800
San Francisco	299,700	328,200	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	132,000	.....	42,000
Superior	290,851	1,758,745	777,985	674,917
Toledo	661,000	526,000	206,000	312,000
Vancouver .....	.....	7,896,858	.....	6,238,045
Wichita	1,470,000	1,230,000	1,168,500	1,443,000

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	3,954,000	5,567,000	2,069,000	1,570,000
Cincinnati	290,500	353,500	108,000	195,000
Denver	1,278,000	1,437,000	465,000	532,500
Duluth	160,491	1,169,258	10,100	180,000
Ft. William .....	.....	.....	3,286	.....
Ft. Worth	193,500	201,000	13,500	40,500
Hutchinson	21,000	259,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,531,500	2,454,000	895,500	1,764,000
Kans. City, Mo.	694,500	3,585,000	127,500	1,830,000
Louisville	199,500	325,500	129,000	256,500
Milwaukee	430,680	1,675,360	168,450	275,375
Minneapolis	724,850	3,422,830	446,460	1,703,060
New Orleans	176,457	65,468	83,995	40,930
New York	62,086	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	301,000	3,654,000	93,800	1,566,600
Peoria	859,950	1,123,500	576,500	813,600
Philadelphia	59,207	26,149	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	133,200	118,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	271,500	1,743,000	139,500	805,500
St. Louis	1,271,200	2,602,200	246,756	901,400
San Francisco	50,286	73,286	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	546,000	.....	223,000
Superior	15,909	644,656	.....	.....
Toledo	268,000	98,000	65,000	2,000
Wichita	26,000	235,300	7,800	120,900

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Chicago	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56	56½	57½	57½	56½
*Winnipeg	50½	50½	50½	51	50½	51½	52½	53½	53½	54	54½	53½
*Liverpool	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	56½
Kansas City	48	48½	48½	49½	49	49½	48½	48½	49½	50½	49½	49½
Minneapolis	65½	66½	65½	67½	67½	67½	66½	66½	67½	68½	68	67½
Duluth, durum	64½	65½	65½	67	66½	67½	66	66½	67½	68½	67½	67½
Omaha	47½	48½	47½	49½	48½	49½	48	48½	49½	50½	49½	49½
St. Louis	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56	56½	57½	57½	56½
Milwaukee	55½	56	55½	56½	56½	57	55½	56½	56½	57½	57½	56½
	Corn											
	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Chicago	40	40½	40	41½	41½	41½	40½	41	41½	41½	41½	40½
Kansas City	37½	38	38	39½	39½	39½	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	38½
Omaha	38	38½	37½	38½	38½	38½	37½	38½	39	39½	38½	38½
St. Louis	40	40½	40	41½	41½	41½	40½	41	41½	41½	41½	40½
Milwaukee	40½	40½	40½	41½	41½	41½	40½	41	41½	41½	41½	40½
	Oats											
	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Chicago	25½	25½	25½	26½	26½	26½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	25½
Winnipeg	31	31½	31½	32½	32	32	31½	31½	32½	33½	32½	32½
Minneapolis	25½	25½	25½	26½	26	26½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Milwaukee	25	25½	25½	26½	26½	26½	25½	26	26½	26½	26½	26
	Rye											
	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Chicago	44½	45	44½	46½	46	46½	45½	46	46½	47½	46½	46
Minneapolis	41½	42½	42	43½	44½	44½	42½	43½	43½	44½	43½	43
Winnipeg	45½	45½	45½	47½	46½	47½	45½	46½	47½	48½	47½	46½
Duluth	43	43½	43½	44½	44½	44½	43½	44½	45½	46	45	44½
	Barley											
	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
Minneapolis	37½	37½	37½	38½	38½	38½	37½	38½	38½	39½	39½	39½
Winnipeg	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½	40½	40½	41½	41½	40½	40½

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Muleshoe, Tex., Jan. 9.—Grain is moving slowly at present on account of bad weather, but look for a good grain movement as soon as the weather clears up.—T. Wesley Osborne.

Buffalo, N. Y.—This port is said to be overburdened with wheat, having 26,780,000 bus. of United States wheat, including 7,911,000 afloat, besides 17,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 7.—Total grain received at Montreal elevators in 1931 was 89,435,714 bus., compared with 79,562,420 bus. in 1930. Deliveries totaled 89,513,312, against 81,669,864 bus. in 1930.

Kingston, O., Dec. 29.—Corn movement here has been good but is slowing down a bit now. Look for complete let-up in case of severe weather. Everything else is practically at a standstill.—R. H. Brundige.

Vancouver, B. C.—During the last week of December eight boats cleared from Vancouver with 1,845,000 bus. of grain. There are now 14,107,000 bus. in the elevators at Vancouver and 1,647 cars are en route to that port over the National lines.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 2.—Wheat and flour to the amount of 210,000 tons, out of the total of 370,000 tons contracted for, were moved by Dec. 31 from the Pacific Northwest to China for the relief of famine. Ship tonnage for the movement of the remainder has been arranged for.

Winnipeg, Man.—Country elevators along the lines of the Canadian National System in Western Canada now contain 36,223,000 bus. and there is space for 29,066,000 bus. available in elevators at the head of the Great Lakes. Cars of grain en route to Port Arthur and Fort William total 1,408.

Burlington Junction, Mo., Jan. 10.—Been pretty cold for a short time only, now have 4" of snow, and the weather cloudy. To date no corn moved in radius of 15 miles from here. We know of 250,000 bus. for sale, and all will move later regardless of prices.—Adkins Bros. Grain Co., M. M. Adkins.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31.—Number of cars of grain inspected at Chicago for 1931 was 88,997; grain and flour received, 188,193,000 bus.; grain and flour shipped, 139,070,000 bus., compared with cars of grain inspected, 83,934; grain and flour received, 192,670,000 bus., and grain and flour shipped, 132,191,000 bus., in 1930.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that about 75% of the sweet clover seed crop had been sold up to Dec. 22, compared with 70% on a corresponding date last year. In the main producing sections of the Dakotas and Minnesota, about 80% of the crop had moved, compared with 85% to 90% a year ago.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Jan. 2.—The grain elevator at Prince Rupert is now filled to capacity and further shipments to that point are being refused temporarily by the Canadian National Railways. This elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. A total of 764 cars were shipped to Prince Rupert this season as compared with 116 cars during the corresponding period of 1930.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1.—Wheat exported from the Port of Galveston during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, totaled 18,585,611 bus., compared with 21,164,249 bus. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930; barley 32,150 bus. in 1931; kafir 881,871 bu. in 1931, compared with 4,285 bus. in 1930; milo 462,000 bus. in 1931.—Geo. E. Edwardson, chief inspector Galveston Cotton Exchange & Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Shipments of grain from this market last year were the largest ever recorded. The total of over 105,000,000 bus. distributed from Kansas City was 12,000,000 bus. greater than in 1930 and

exceeded the previous record of 1928 by 3,000,000 bus. Shipments during 1931 were: Wheat 84,360,000 bus., corn 16,815,000, oats 1,584,000, kafir 1,261,000, rye 167,000, barley 1,131,000, compared with wheat 62,919,000 bus., corn 22,088,000, oats 3,980,000, kafir 1,960,000, rye 273,000, barley 1,982,000 in 1930.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6.—A summary of our survey into farm supply and six months distribution of the 1931 wheat crop of the United States follows, in millions of bushels: Farm stocks, July 1, 1931, 32; crop, 1931, 892; total supply, 924; farm stocks Dec. 31, 25.4% equal, 235; marketed, 6 months, 54.7% equal, 506; used for seed, 5.9%, 54; fed to live stock six months, 13.9%, 129; total, 924. It is our interpretation that stocks of wheat remaining on farms are not far from normal for this time of year. However, in the hard winter wheat areas of Nebraska and Kansas, supplies are above normal, while stocks in spring wheat states are below normal, in proportion to production, as well as absolutely. In the spring wheat states of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, stocks remaining on farms are but little, if any, more than necessary for seed and local grinding.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 4.—Receipts of grain for 1931, with comparative figures of 1930, respectively, were: Wheat, 14,578,200 bus. and 13,183,500 bus.; corn, 8,970,000 and 10,885,500; oats, 2,834,000 and 2,348,000; rye,

4,500 and 37,500; barley, 91,000 and 365,750; kafir, 12,000 and 31,500; milo maize, 6,000 and 21,000; total, 26,495,700 bus. and 26,872,750 bus. Shipments were: Wheat, 11,084,200 bus. and 8,841,000 bus.; corn, 7,579,500 and 8,431,500; oats, 804,000 and 672,000; rye, 7,500 and 9,000; barley, 31,500 and 271,250; kafir, 3,000 (1930); milo maize, 1,500 and 1,500; total, 19,508,200 bus. and 18,232,250 bus. A new grain-in-storage record was set during 1931. The previous best total, which was at the close of 1930, of 7,984,650 bus., was exceeded by the total of 8,237,767 bus. in St. Joseph's 10,352,000-bu. storage on Aug. 24, 1931. Stocks of grain in storage at the close of 1931, with comparisons of 1930 following, were: Wheat, 6,821,862 bus. and 6,944,780 bus.; corn, 31,812 and 679,695; oats, 275,523 and 349,548; barley, 10,627 (1930); total, 7,129,197 bus. and 7,984,650 bus.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Sweden has reduced the percentage of home grown wheat required in milling from 70 to 60 per cent.

Grasshoppers laid so many eggs west of the Missouri River last summer farmers of that section are planning on raising enough turkeys to gobble up the new brood before it has a chance to eat the 1932 crops.

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	988,000	1,256,000	759,000	2,241,000
Cincinnati	134,000	120,000	86,000	120,000
Denver	8,000	38,000	6,000	18,000
Duluth	11,448	734,288	132,000	.....
Ft. William	1,272,839	937,937	643,672	698,901
Ft. Worth	108,000	64,000	12,000	.....
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	610,000	452,000	656,000	648,000
Kans. City, Mo.	132,000	174,000	64,000	148,000
Louisville	172,000	158,000	162,000	258,000
Milwaukee	119,750	193,995	86,000	485,775
Minneapolis	259,330	1,037,680	241,710	1,372,240
New Orleans	392,810	64,000	72,581	17,487
New York	112,140	.....	10,000	.....
Omaha	76,000	310,000	93,800	1,566,600
Peoria	187,200	212,400	106,200	178,200
Philadelphia	25,172	43,435	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	102,600	50,000	18,873	15,789
St. Joseph	320,000	92,000	14,000	26,000
St. Louis	464,200	924,600	303,719	858,000
San Francisco	23,000	32,500	.....	.....
Sioux City	.....	238,000	.....	263,000
Superior	6,647	154,257	5,250	11,062
Toledo	743,000	72,000	678,000	546,000
Wichita	4,500	3,000	1,500	3,000

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	17,000	64,000	56,000	388,000
Cincinnati	4,200	12,600	.....	7,000
Denver	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Duluth	84,746	55,735	49,555	375,169
Ft. William	160,029	196,280	.....	19
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	1,500	12,000
Kans. City, Mo.	1,500	39,000	7,500	25,500
Louisville	75,000	3,000	10,500	3,000
Milwaukee	3,000	21,000	6,100	21,350
Minneapolis	265,100	665,250	175,030	377,480
New York	3,400	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	14,000	37,800	2,800	37,800
Philadelphia	19,974	24,012	19,975	22,343
Portland, Ore.	1,450	1,450	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	4,500	.....	3,000
St. Louis	.....	13,000	.....	1,300
Sioux City	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	20,904	53,517	1,571	88,804
Toledo	7,000	4,000	.....	.....

2,946 Cars Arrive in Chicago Leaking

Of the 86,550 cars of grain received at the Chicago market during 1931, 2,946 cars, or 3.4%, arrived leaking, according to figures compiled by J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster. Percentages of leaking cars were highest during April, July, and August, being 4.08%, 4.35%, and 4.51%, respectively. The greatest percentages of leaks occurred during July and August, when the inbound movement was heaviest. In July 15,572 cars were received, 678 of which were leaking; in August 14,461 cars, 653 of them leaking.

This shows some improvement over 1930, when 3,279 cars, or 3.96% of the 82,396 cars received arrived leaking. The 1930 percentages for July and August were 6.87% and 5.23%, this also occurring during heaviest movement. In July, 1930, 11,042 cars were received, 764 leaking; in August 14,379 cars, 753 leaking.

The greatest number of leaks which occur at the grain door are preventable by the efficient use of better grain doors. Other leaks calling for more careful cooping by loaders are shown by the following table:

	1931	1930
Grain Door	867 or 1.00%	1,042 or 1.26%
Over Grain Door	640 or .74%	663 or .80%
Side of Car	571 or .66%	711 or .86%
End of Car	81 or .09%	121 or .14%
Draw Bar	86 or .10%	79 or .09%
Car Box	701 or .81%	683 or .82%
	2,946 or 3.40%	3,279 or 3.96%

The figures given cover only cars containing grain from points outside the Chicago district. No cross-town cars are recorded.

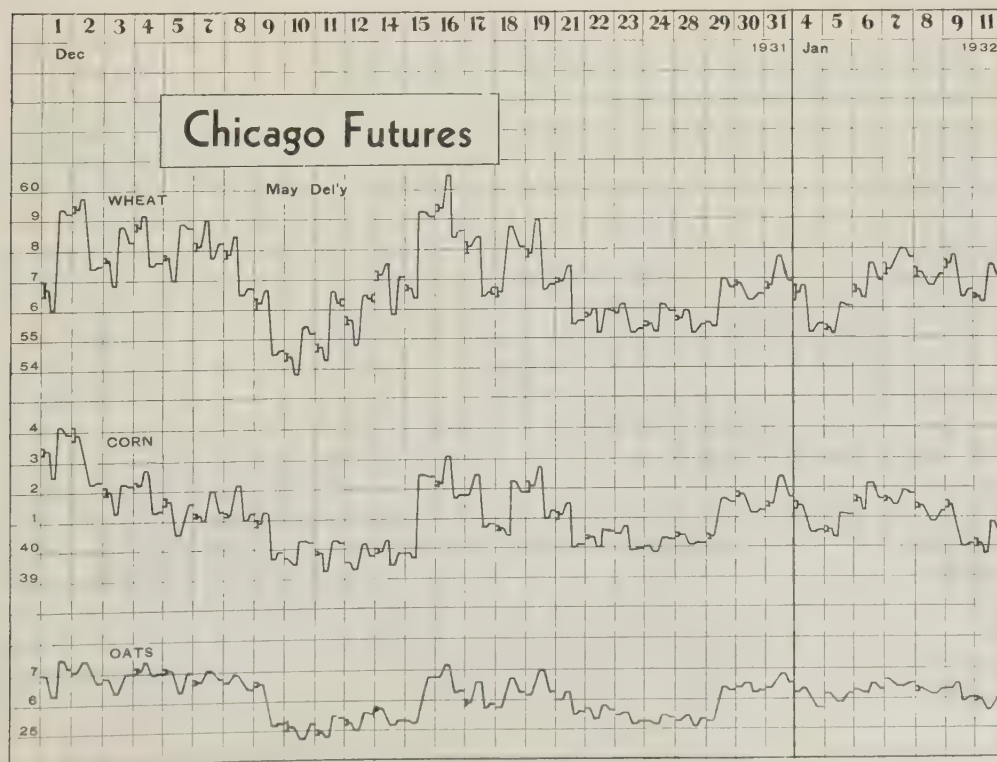
Little change from the previous year showed during 1931 in the average number of bushels to a carload received. Wheat averaged 1,529 bus.; corn, 1,541; rye, 1,509; oats, 2,049; barley, 1,642. An increase of 31 bus. per car occurred in wheat, due to heavily laden cars of wheat from Kansas City. The average load of oats was 244 bus. less than last year, undoubtedly due to the light weight crop which was general thru the oat producing sections.

Leaks are largely preventable, and while the percentages do not seem unduly high, the losses are undoubtedly large enough in the aggregate to more than pay for careful cooping of all cars. Since these are Chicago figures, which include a good proportion of intermarket grain, loaded by terminal elevators, in cars a little more carefully cooped than a similar run of country grain only, the suggestion about preventing leaks could be advantageously heeded by all grain shippers.

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	360,000	396,000	118,000	231,000
Cincinnati	.....	12,800	.....	6,400
Denver	67,200	40,000	20,800	28,800
Duluth	23,021	181,442	74,646	523,171
Ft. William	582,128	64,886	64,159	11,672
Galveston	.....	.....	6,150	.....
Hutchinson	6,250	12,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	13,500	.....	1,500
Kansas City	48,000	110,400	49,600	192,000
Louisville	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	527,735	857,790	299,150	271,250
Minneapolis	672,970	1,461,650	917,240	1,328,860
New York	62,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	1,600	54,400	16,000	62,400
Peoria	119,000	252,600	57,400	79,800
Philadelphia	17,982	70,950	17,982	.....
Portland, Ore.	6,250	10,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	15,750	.....	17,500
St. Louis	212,800	204,800	3,200	44,800
San Francisco	291,059	1,358,734	.....	746,709
Sioux City	.....	33,000	.....	28,000
Superior	1,255	63,778	11,146	.....
Toledo	10,000	5,000	.....	.....
Vancouver	.....	3,640	.....	.....
Wichita	1,300	23,400	.....	7,800



Hearing on Alleged Frauds at Elevator M

The hearing by Governor Olson of the charges against the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission of neglect of duty at Elevator M, which was begun in November, has continued on thru December and into January.

The proceedings took on much the flavor of a court, with Governor Olson sitting as judge and making free and easy rulings on the admissibility of evidence.

The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n intervened and its attorney was active in examining witnesses.

P. P. QUIST testified that only one man represented the state at the weigh-up in April at Elevator M, contrary to the usual procedure. The Mar. 28 report showed 320,000 bus. No. 1 wheat and 720,000 bus. of inferior grades. The May 2 weigh-up showed 1,040,000 bus. of No. 1 dark northern.

EDWARD S. HUGHES, assistant to sec'y McHugh of the Chamber of Commerce, testified that Edward Johnson, chief deputy inspector, told him that only 48 hours before the weigh-up at Elevator M 'phoned him that only one weigher was to be stationed at any elevator.

MR. JOHNSON said, "There is not a word of truth in that."

Mr. Hughes had gone to Eau Claire, Wis., to escape testifying as to the confidential information given him by Mr. Johnson and by J. T. Probstfield, country elevator supervisor for the Commission. He was at an Eau Claire Hotel from Nov. 25 to Dec. 24.

TOM DAVIS, attorney for the Farmers Union, asked Mr. Johnson, "Did you ever, with tears in your eyes, ask Hughes to 'forget what I told you?'"

"I never had tears in my eyes around the Chamber of Commerce," was Johnson's only answer. Over a protest by the attorney for Senator Mullin Gov. Olson held the answer sufficient.

Johnson also denied ever having told Hughes, as the latter had testified that "the Farmers Union is a bunch of crooks." He said he might have criticized the Union when plugged cars at Elevator M were reported but never called any of its officials names.

LEE M. ABBEY, superintendent of elevators for the Farmers' Union, denied that he had any knowledge of the sample tampering.

ENGMAR ANDERSON, present superintendent at the elevator, declared he never had tampered with samples, had never been told to do so nor had seen anyone else mix heavy grain with light in order to bring up the grade in samples.

He testified that most of the samples of grain were taken by elevator employees, rather than by a state inspector. This supported evidence given by witnesses for Senator Mullin. Under cross examination Anderson said he took samples from the belt which was conveying the grain to the weighing hopper and found some of it light, which he had diverted back to the tanks.

Under questioning by the governor the witness said the tactics used in the elevator in the first and second runs of the grain were no different, that there was cleaning and scouring on both occasions.

Senator Mullin and the Railroad & Warehouse commission stipulated by agreement that altho the return of the license of Elevator M was accepted the state commission did not cancel it, thereby retaining power to supervise the house.

Governor Olson on Dec. 22 threw out the charges that cars of grain and flax had been plugged. This left four charges that samples were tampered with, that the Commission failed to order an immediate investiga-

tion, that the Commission ordered seals removed from the tanks, that the Commission permitted the Farmers National to cancel its public warehouse license before an investigation was made.

Among the charges dismissed for lack of evidence of negligence on the part of the commission were the allegation that the Farmers' Union had bought grain for itself at less than market prices, that it had charged commissions on sales of grain purchased by itself, that it exacted excessive and exorbitant handling charges on grain covered by farm storage loans.

JOHN G. McHUGH, sec'y, testified that the Chamber of Commerce made its investigation before the state and because the Farmers National had applied for membership, and the application never had been withdrawn.

The Finance Com'te of the Chamber asked the Farmers Union for a financial statement, which, when submitted, was unsatisfactory.

ROBERT H. BLACK, head of the Minneapolis office of the Federal Grain Supervision, wrote a letter to McHugh complaining of plugging at Elevator M, because Lee M. Abbey, superintendent of Terminals for the Farmers Union, was a member of the Chamber.

R. T. MILES, in charge of field headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision, at Chicago, addressed two letters to the Farmers Union stating that the plugging looked like an effort to sell screenings at the price of corn; and that dry wheat had been moistened by addition of wet corn.

MR. McHUGH admitted having warned Abbey to reduce his volume of trading during a previous connection that Abbey had with a grain firm, needing assurance that the firm could make good on its contracts.

C. J. LAURISCH, a member of the Commission testified: When charges had been made that samples of wheat in Elevator M had been falsified, the Commission got in touch with Harry F. Shepardson, an official of the Farmers' National, and advised him of the allegations.

"That's a matter of indifference to us," Mr. Shepardson said. "We're protected by a

bond, are we not?" Mr. Laurisch declared, "When I asked him about the grading of the wheat, Mr. Shepardson replied: 'We don't care so much about that, we're all one family now.'"

ATTORNEY NICHOLS said that, while the Farmers' National bought the elevator, it soon was transferred to a subsidiary corporation, the Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation, and that the ownership of the grain was transferred to the Grain Stabilization Corporation. He asserted that the Commission's impression that the grain and elevator both were property of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was in error.

The hearing was adjourned Jan. 8 until Jan. 14.

Indiana Dealers to Hold Annual Meeting

The 30th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21 and 22 in the Board of Trade bldg. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held on Thursday and a morning session Friday. Dealers engaged in the grain, seed, feed and milling trade in Indiana and adjoining states are invited to attend.

Entertainment for the visitors will be provided, with a banquet Thursday evening.

Following is the program:

"America at the Cross-Roads," by B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill.

"Legislation Affecting the Grain Trade," by Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland, O., chairman of the executive com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Addresses will be made by Ed N. Lux, the recently crowned corn king at the International Grain Show, and M. C. Barr, holder of the highest corn honors in Indiana.

Subjects to be discussed will cover portable feed grinders, trucking, power rates and grinding costs.

A cow with reserve vitality due to sufficient feeding of the proper rations seldom loses her stride as a producer.



Steamer Farnworth Discharging 227,000 bus. Wheat in London from Churchill on Hudson Bay
[See facing page and outside front cover page.]

Paul's Photos

Churchill, Canada's New Grain Port

To reach tidewater at Montreal grain from Western Canada must travel 1,000 to 2,500 miles by rail, lake and canal, while the distance to Churchill on Hudson Bay is 400 to 800 miles by rail. Churchill is about 700 miles from the center of agricultural production.

To utilize this shortest route the Dominion Parliament in 1910 sanctioned the construction of a railroad from the wheat country to Churchill 474 miles in length, starting from The Pas in Manitoba to which point a branch had been constructed by the Canadian Northern Ry. After 332 miles had been built construction was abandoned for eight years, and resumed in 1926.

For the last 100 miles the railway crosses the "barren lands," a great waste of country covered only with moss and water. This moss is so thick that at a depth of only a few feet ice remains throughout the entire summer. The construction of a railway over this moss presented some unique problems, and was eventually overcome by covering the moss with thousands of poles laid side by side and placing the ballast on the poles.

When the railway reached Churchill in March, 1929, the Dominion Government had already completed a good deal of the preliminary work, supplies having been freighted up the coast from Nelson by the use of tractors. During the summers of 1929 and 1930 work was carried on in preparation for the erection of the elevator and docks. Each fall the work had to be abandoned on account of the cold and snow.

The construction of the port can be divided roughly into three distinct parts, the first being the filling of one million yards of gravel along the river bank to provide facilities for the elevator, docks and yards. This work was done mainly by the Hudson Bay Railway, obtaining the gravel from a pit about three miles south.

The second item constitutes the docks themselves. These are built by the Department of Railways and Canals, and are entirely of wood. Considerable dredging has also been done. The harbor depth is 28 ft.

The third item is the elevator and its attendant equipment, and its construction has been given to various contractors. It has been built with a capacity of 2,500,000 bus., but is designed for an ultimate capacity of 7,500,000 bus. The elevator itself is of stand-

ard reinforced concrete construction. However, since it is situated so far from any electrical power it has been necessary to build a steam plant on the site to operate the elevator and supply power for the town site.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR is of modern design and comprises a working house and a storage annex. Ample space is provided in the working house for the grain cleaning and handling machinery, the high basement and several floors of the cupola being well lighted by windows that also afford a vent for the high pressure gases of dust explosions. With a view to loading three boats at a time a conveyor gallery has been built from the working house to the dock line to house the belt conveyors.

Cars are unloaded in a 1-story shed having four tracks, to give the large unloading capacity required. The season of navigation is so short that beginning with the arrivals of the first of the new crop about the middle of August the grain must be handled most expeditiously night and day during the average season of 100 days to accomplish the shipment of 25,000,000 bus. expected annually.

A LARGE POWER PLANT was erected in connection with the elevator. Its capacity is 3,600 kw. Steam is supplied by two 600 horsepower and one 300 horsepower boilers. These burn crushed coal and are complete with automatic stokers and forced and induced draft.

Two steam turbine generators rated at 1,500 kw. and one at 600 kw., 3,600 r.p.m. supply electrical energy at 60 cycles, 550 volts.

In the machine room there are also two 850 kv.-a. synchronous condensers, 900 r.p.m. As there is a connected load of approximately 6,000 horsepower, all of which is in induction motors, these condensers will be of great benefit in correcting the power factor of the machines.

The main control board is one of eight panels. This board has control of each of the three generators, the two condensers, and the battery charging set. There is also a totalizing metering panel and a regulator panel.

A single station bus is behind this panel, to which all units may be connected by disconnecting switches and circuit breakers.

The bus carries along overhead to a nineteen panel board which has control of the various elevator feeders. From the feeder breakers the lines are carried to various parts of the elevator by conduit in a tunnel connecting the different buildings. The electrical equipment was supplied by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

The initial shipment of two full cargoes of wheat from the new elevator, amounting to 500,000 bus., was sponsored by the Canadian government assuming the risks. The ship captains, however, reported no difficulties in navigation and the boats arrived safely at Rotterdam and London. One of the ships, the Farnworth, with 227,000 bus. wheat is shown in the engraving herewith arrived in 16 days at London docks with flags flying in honor of the event. In the forward hold is a marine leg with elevator buckets, while amidships two pneumatic suction tubes are working.

Agriculture and Science

By DR. WILLIS R. WHITNEY, director research laboratory, General Electric Co.

Since the discovery of x-rays, cathode rays, radio, cosmic rays, etc., the public has talked about death rays. They want a radiation, more or less directed, which will eliminate such enemies as boll weevils, corn borers, molds, blight, etc. We research men cannot keep out of such interesting fields, even if we do not know much about farming, for people ask us to try things. All sorts of bugs are brought to us for electrocution. We have fired electricity at nematodes (tiny worms) from the soil of Hawaii. They damage the pineapple crop there. We have shot x-rays at countless different plants, bulbs, and seeds, both to affect heredity and kill bugs. We have given electric fevers to soil infections, to corn, coffee, and wheat.

Take the case of weevils, for example. There are over ten thousand species. Almost everyone knows the boll weevil and his work, and has seen the larvae and beetles in cornmeal and the weevils in corn, wheat, and beans. At present, because American farmers are holding corn and wheat over a season, the weevils must be energetically fought. A single pair may multiply to twenty thousand or more in one season.

In ordinary nitrogen, weevils still wander about for a couple of days without seeming to mind the absence of oxygen. In hydrogen they soon lie down and rest, like a bear or a woodchuck in winter. But they are apt to get to work again when they are given the air unless they are confined a long time in the hydrogen. We thought it would be easy to give bugs a sudden flash of excessive fever in an intense radio field. It seemed easy on paper. But it looks as though the bugs required more than we could afford to give them. It is still known that infected grains can be more or less protected by heating to a temperature at which the bugs are killed. But this method is expensive, and we are still trying to find a selective method which will treat the bug in a grain without unduly treating the grain. When the mixture of bugs and grain are allowed to fall rapidly thru an intense radio field, the bugs can be killed without injuring the grain, but so far the eggs have not been destroyed, and so the real problem is not completely solved.

Cathode rays and x-rays are death rays to all bugs, but the cost is usually excessive. X-ray treatments can be so accurately controlled that the bugs may die at once, or they may remain alive for some definite period, say three, five, or ten days. That is, x-rays give them an incurable malady, with a determinable time-factor.



Conveyor Gallery, Power Plant, Working House and Storage Annex of 2,500,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Churchill, Man.
[See facing page and outside front cover page.]

Acceptable Records of Grain Shipments

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Chicago Weighmaster and Custodian

Records are made primarily for two reasons,—first, because our memories can not be depended upon to retain for us a clear picture of our many daily transactions, and second, because in case of controversy we feel it highly important to have accurate and definite facts to offer in support of our claims.

In offering records in substantiation of claims we must necessarily offer anyone contesting our weights the privilege of proving their reliability. Only when records are in accordance with accepted standards will they be received with confidence. If incomplete, they are of little value.

The record of the loading of a car with grain is of real importance to all concerned and it becomes doubly so when the weight at the unloading point is not what was reported at the point of shipment.

This leads us to the question: What is a dependable, acceptable record of the loading of a car of grain?

The following procedure should secure such a record for the shipper: First, record the entire transaction from the weighing of the first draft or load to the billing of the car. Do not omit a single essential item. All data should be recorded as it is developed, and each item should be checked before the record is considered complete.

Second, all records should be legible and preferably should be made in a bound book. This latter practice eliminates the hazard of loss, for, loose memoranda are frequently mislaid or lost and in such case a new record must, necessarily, be made from memory.

Third, adopt a standard method of procedure in the making of your records. This is a decided advantage since it tends to promote the prompt setting down of all necessary data and in accordance with a definite routine.

If a mechanical check system is used the printed "ticket" should be checked at the time the weighing is performed and when the weights are entered on the permanent written record. This record should contain such details, as the number and amount of each draft weighed for the car, and the order in which the weighing was performed.

When an automatic scale is used the number and the denomination of the weights in the weight box should be entered in the record and the setting of the automatic counter should be checked before and after the loading of each car.

If the grain is weighed over a truck or wagon scale and directly loaded into the car each load should be entered into the record and checked against the weigh tickets issued for the received grain. Care must be taken to avoid the error of including in this data the weights of other grain received and weighed during the loading of the car.

Similarly, there is a hazard of running grain into the car that is destined for a bin. If the grain is weighed over a truck or wagon scale and then placed in a bin for shipment at a later day great care is necessary to insure, first, an accurate record of all grain so weighed; second, the positive delivery of this grain to the proper bin; and third, the delivery to the car of all the grain placed into and charged to the bin. Here, too, there is again the hazard of running into this bin grain not charged to it. So much for the record of the weighing.

A complete record of a shipment should contain besides the initial, the car number and the inside dimensions, etc., all important data concerning the car box. It is well to note its condition and to record what was

necessary to make the car box grain-tight. The height of the barricade, the number and quality of the grain doors, too, should be recorded and a record of the seals placed on the car after loading is also an important matter. In no case should a loaded car be left over night, nor at any time, without the protection of seals. A broken seal calls for a satisfactory explanation or it is a blot on a clear record car. Records are of value only when they are properly made, complete and, therefore, acceptable as evidence of facts.

The Government's Profits (?) from Marketing Grain

BY R. C. NEU

Charles P. Blackburn, president of C. P. Blackburn & Co., says, "We hear that the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been selling wheat for immediate delivery to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation at about 4 cents under the market price. Of course, it makes very little difference to the Grain Stabilization Corporation, or the Farm Board, as to whether its loss for the year is \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000. But it makes a big difference to taxpayers.

"We also hear that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is selling the wheat to millers at 1 cent under the market price, thereby knocking out all regular dealers and at the same time making a huge profit.

"No doubt we will soon hear that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has made a big profit, but there will probably be nothing said about the loss of the other corporation."

More Competition by the Government

It seems inconsistent that the Postmaster-General should seek to add one-half cent per ounce to letter postage (which, undoubtedly, comes nearer paying its way than any other branch of the postal service) to cover losses on business handled in competition with express companies, simply because the government has a letter-carrying monopoly. Postmaster-General Brown is quoted as saying: "The only practical solution appears an increase in the rate of first-class mail, where the government has a monopoly and, therefore, would run no risk of driving business to competitors."

It should be remembered that private capital is invested in railroads and express companies and yet, in effect, the government would practically confiscate their earnings by engaging in a highly competitive business and use its power to wring from the people in taxes enough to wipe out any deficit that may exist in its business operations and the people must pay, but they do not always know it.—*Evening Record*, Chelsea, Mass.

Today: You better live your best and act your best and think your best today; for today is the sure preparation for tomorrow and all the tomorrows that follow.—*Harriet Martineau*.

Calendars Received

The 1932 calendar of the Columbian Rope Co. reproduces the beautiful oil painting by Charles Robert Patterson "Under a Tropical Moon" of a ship at sea.

Henry Simons, Ltd., of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., are remembering their friends on this side with a wall calendar having a leaf for each day with an inspiring quotation.

Link-Belt Co. has just issued a 12-page artgravure calendar, 24-in. by 15-in., each page illustrating material handling, screening or positive power transmission equipment. The calendar furnishes at a glance three months—the current, past and future month, making the dates readily accessible. A copy will be sent to any grain or feed dealer requesting a copy on business letterhead, addressed to the company at Chicago.

Sec'y Hyde Discovers the Difference (?) Between Stabilization and Valorization

Addressing the American Farm Bureau Federation last month, Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of Agriculture, said:

They say that stabilization is bound to fail, just like valorization failed, just like the experiment in rubber, sugar, coffee, Heaven knows what else, failed.

My friends, there is a vital distinction between stabilization and valorization. As the Farm Board conceives it and as the Agricultural Marketing Act defines it, there is a vital distinction between stabilization and valorization. Valorization never attempted to control production, never attempted to take into consideration the volume of production. Stabilization has as a fundamental precept control of production to the market.

Stabilization, in spite of the bad repute in which it now stands, will work upon an advantageous seasonal or occasional surplus, give crop control and give volume control. It will prove to be one of the greatest pieces of machinery put in the hands of any group of farmers on the face of the earth.

This calls for another army of bureaucrats and volumes of regulations and instructions for the growers. How the politicians do love to tell the average citizen what to do.

Wheat and Coarse Grains Co-operatives to Name Advisory Com'ites

Wheat co-operative associations and coarse grains co-operative ass'ns have been invited by the Federal Farm Board to establish new advisory com'ites for these commodities at elections to be held Jan. 26, at the offices of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

The wheat advisory com'ite will be chosen at a meeting to be held at 11 a. m., and the coarse grains advisory com'ite at a meeting to be held at 4 p. m. The new com'ites will serve for one year, beginning Feb. 1.

Ballots have been mailed by the Farm Board to approximately 3,500 co-operative associations shown by its records to be qualified to take part in the elections.

The co-operatives will select 7 members for each of the committees, as provided in the Agricultural Marketing Act. Five will be chosen by districts and the other two, who "shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity," will be chosen at large. Each co-operative will be permitted to vote for three persons, one for member of the com'ite from the district in which the co-operative has its principal office and the other two for members at large.

The advisory com'ites meet twice a year or oftener, but have no powers to control activity of Farm Board organizations, except that no stabilization corporation can be recognized unless requested by the advisory com'ite. Thus the stabilization of the price of corn can not be undertaken by the Farm Board as in the case of wheat until the corn advisory com'ite has so made application. Loans to a stabilization corporation to control prices can be made by the Farm Board only at the request of the advisory com'ite.

In the case of corn no such stabilization has been attempted, and now the Farm Board has no money to loan for the purchase of corn, oats or barley by a corn, oats or barley stabilization corporation, so what's the use of selecting such a com'ite.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Alumni Foundation, holders of the Steenbock patent for irradiating yeast with ultra-violet rays, has won its suit with Standard Brands, Inc., in the circuit court, over its right to further license use of its patents. Under the decision Standard Brands has exclusive right to manufacture and sell anti-rachitically activated foil, dried, autolyzed and hydrolyzed yeast, in United States and Canada, except in the exclusive licensed fields of any other licensee of the Foundation.

Reduce Loss to Rats

One rat, freely eating his fill, will consume 60 lbs. of grain or other food annually, according to tests on captivated animals. Which means that a pair of rats living in a grain elevator will eat many times two bushels of grain, because rats have absolutely no sympathy with birth control, producing four or five litters of from 10 to 20 rodents each, during the year. Were it not for the ravages of disease, cats, guns, poison, traps, dogs, Pied Pipers, ferrets, black snakes, family squabbles and the inclination to travel, one pair of rats in the presence of plenty would develop into a total of 940,369,969,125 rats in five short years.

Before modern exterminating methods were known, when the world was still young and Egypt cradled civilization, the cat was revered and worshiped as a sacred animal because of its slaughter of rats and mice. About half the grain raised was devoured by rodents.

Many elevator operators still value their cats according to their ability as ratters. One Nebraska elevator operator kept a black snake around the premises for a while. This did not work out so well as many customers were averse to associating with the sly reptile.

The ability of rats to increase rapidly was the cause for scientists holding an International Rat Congress in Paris in May, 1928. Members of the Congress decided to establish Rat Days or Rat Weeks in their respective countries to clean out the pests.

Milan, Italy, was among the first to make a concerted drive. Its figures demonstrated that the publicity efforts caused 5,000,000 baits to be laid, 1,230,000 of which disappeared. Estimates from such evidence as became available showed 1,000,000 rats to have been killed. Rat days in Turin, Venice, Trieste and other Italian cities were rewarded with similar success.

No time of the year is better for exterminating rats than the winter months, when the snow and cold makes the animals less inclined to migrate. If the elevator is cleared of rats by spreading poison bait in the late

fall and early winter the rodents will be less troublesome for several months, at least until the migrating season permits others to come in. Rats will not become a serious worry if they are given their dose of poison regularly three or four times a year.

Among the best bait poison for this purpose is red squill, long advocated by government experts in rat killing, because it is not harmful to domestic animals or poultry. Unlike domestic animals the rodents do not have capacity for throwing poison off their stomach once it is swallowed. If the poison is eaten by a dog or a cat the animal will vomit, disgorging the poison and remaining healthy. The rat or mouse cannot vomit, hence the poison stays on its stomach, paralyzing the respiratory organs, so the rodent dies from inability to breathe.

One manufacturer makes the poison extra delectable for the rodents by flavoring it with anise. This will cause them to pass up other foods in its favor, and a plentiful supply of baits scattered around the premises for two or three nights in a row, will well clear the place of rats and mice.

Misrepresentation of Grade

The Federal Grain Supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that the Pierce Grain Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., invoiced a car of corn to F. G. Campbell, Odessa, N. Y., as No. 2 yellow when it was of an inferior grade.

The contract specified official inspection and grades final, and the Pierce Grain Corporation represented that the corn was out of the steamer Angeline and graded No. 2 yellow under a cargo service federal appeal grade certificate, when it was not a part of the cargo of the Angeline loaded at Chicago.

Tomorrow: Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; you will begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense.—Emerson.

Steel Grain Tanks Collapse

At 10 a. m., Dec. 30, two grain tanks of the Damon Elevator at Caldwell, Kan., collapsed, dumping 23,000 bus. of wheat on the ground.

The tanks had a capacity of 16,000 bus. each, were built of iron, formerly the property of the Caldwell Milling Co., and now are owned by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. The two tanks are beyond repair. One tank is still standing.

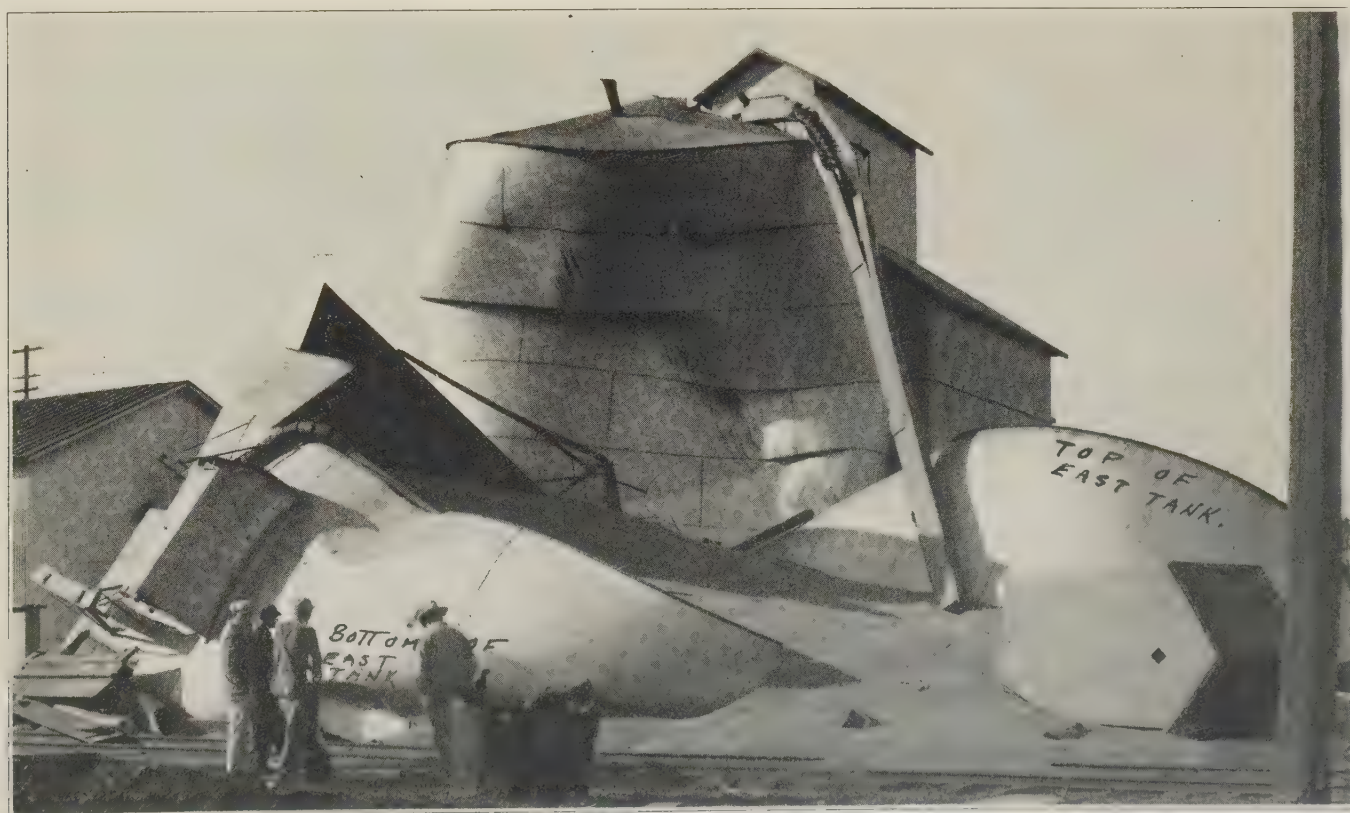
No one was on the premises at the time; but a loud report like two locomotive engines colliding was heard. The twisted condition of the east tank which contained most of the grain would indicate that there was an explosion, according to J. W. Stewart, manager.

The plant of the Caldwell Milling Co. was burned two years ago. Considerable of the wheat will be lost as it was thrown among some rocks and trash in the old basement of the mill. The salvaged grain will be moved to the tanks of the mill two blocks further south.

The photograph reproduced in the engraving herewith does not show that any explosive force threw debris to any distance. Perhaps the tanks gave way under pressure of the grain. A representative of the fire insurance companies who viewed the wreck states that it was not an explosion but a collapse. Eyewitnesses probably can be found who imagine they saw flames when they heard the noise.

Doers: The world is blessed most by men who do things, and not by those who merely talk about them.—James Oliver.

Germany has concluded a trade with Russia for 14,000,000 bus. of wheat that was intended to be purchased of the Farm Board. The deal includes 200,000 tons of rye and 100,000 tons of barley, to pay for machinery shipped from Germany, to which country the Soviet owes \$300,000,000.



Wreck of Two Collapsed Iron Tanks and 23,000 Bus. of Wheat of Consolidated Flour Mills Co., at Caldwell, Kan., Dec. 30.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Greenwood, Ark.—C. H. King and S. V. Stroud have bot the G. L. Ware mill and are operating it. A number of improvements are planned in the machinery and equipment of the mill, including a new engine.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Western Hay & Grain Co., the Consumers Feed & Fuel Co. and the Star Hay Co., all of this city, have consolidated and are now operating under the firm name of the Western Consumers Feed Co., Ltd.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Grain Exchange held its annual Christmas party on the trading floor, Dec. 24, attended by 150 persons. A turkey dinner was followed by a short address from the president, after which two hours were spent informally in a talkfest.

Pasadena, Cal.—A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox, of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, opened a branch office in the Vista Del Arroya Hotel on Grand Ave. on Jan. 4, with C. H. Matthiesen, Jr., as resident partner, and E. B. Yoakum, sec'y. of the Southern California Golf Ass'n, and L. F. Rossiter in charge. All grain, stock, bond, provisions and commodities quotations will come over fast direct wire service from Chicago and New York.

CANADA

Lloydminster, Sask.—A 50-barrel flour mill is under construction for James Hawson.

St. Pacome, Que.—A fire loss of \$15,000 was sustained recently by the J. Hudson Flour Mill.

Linwood, Ont.—The Linwood Chopping Mill was recently sold by J. M. Webb to E. E. Jones, of Hamilton, Ont., for \$5,500.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canada Rice Mills Ltd., expects to have its new plant on Lulu Island ready to operate in February.

Smith Falls, Ont.—J. M. Shields' flour mill and Brewer's warehouse were damaged by fire recently; loss, \$20,000; covered by insurance.

Calgary, Alta.—Charles M. Hall, prominent grain man of western Canada, died in this city Dec. 27, following a short illness, at the age of 45 years.

Orillia, Ont.—D. C. Thomason Co.'s flour mill that burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number, is being rebuilt. The equipment will be entirely new.

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Kirkfield, Ont.—V. Pfeffer, of Toronto, has bot the Kirkfield Chopping Mill from James Webdale, who has operated it for 10 years. Mr. Pfeffer plans to increase the business on a larger scale.

Brandon, Man.—Harry A. Laidlaw, who took charge of the Brandon elevator and plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ont., in 1900 and remained with the company until two years ago, when he retired, died at his farm at Sanford, Man., about the middle of December. His age was 56 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—A grain department has been opened by the stock brokerage firm of Bingham-McKay on the ground floor of the company's offices in the Allan, Killam & McKay Bldg. Robert McKay is pres. and Richard Bingham is vice-pres. and general manager of the company, which is a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Verigin, Sask.—An attempt to set fire to the community elevator early Sunday evening, Dec. 28, was frustrated when the flames were discovered in the hopper and extinguished before any damage was done. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is investigating. During the last two years so many buildings have been burned in the Verigin district that insurance companies have refused to issue policies.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange put on a carnival, Dec. 31, on the trading floor, for the benefit of needy farmers of the Prairie Provinces, that was attended by thousands of people. All kinds of shows and booths were in evidence, providing pleasant methods of getting money from the pockets of the spectators. H. J. Hanson impersonated Gandhi—spinning wheel, goat and all—and gathered in the cash by selling goat's milk. Pres. Charles E. Hayles, of the exchange, opened the affair.

COLORADO

Agate, Colo.—We have sold our Agate plant to the Farr Co., but are still in business at other points, with our head office at Denver.—The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Wray, Colo.—Frank Holcomb, who has been manager of the Farmers Union elevator for the past 13 years, has resigned and G. H. Burnett, of Laird, has been appointed to succeed him.

Laird, Colo.—Paul Burnett has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding G. H. Burnett, who recently became manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s house at Wray, Colo.

Sterling, Colo.—We wish to express our appreciation to all who have supported and co-operated with our ass'n in the year 1931. We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.—Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, H. M. Welsh, sec'y.

Denver, Colo.—T. A. Dinkle, Longmont Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s former assistant manager, has become associated with the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co. As reported in the Oct. 10 Journals, the Longmont Co. is in the hands of receivers.

Pritchett, Colo.—Mail addressed to L. M. Ward, Farmers Grain Co., is returned by the post office.

Denver, Colo.—The annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city Jan. 18. H. M. Welsh, sec'y of the ass'n, says that the Denver Grain Exchange and the ass'n are doing all in their power to make this meeting one that will stand out for a long time in the memory of those who attend.

Limon, Colo.—The Limon Milling Co. is the name under which the mill and elevator plant formerly owned and operated by the Equity Mercantile Ass'n will be operated. The officers of the new company, the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, are: Pres., B. L. Menge; vice-pres., Haldor Thompson, and sec'y-treas., C. M. Somerville. The company will carry on a general flour mill and elevator business, manufacturing flour, breakfast foods, poultry and stock feed and other products.

ILLINOIS

Delrey, Ill.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is William Siemens.

Benton, Ill.—F. B. McFoss & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; to carry on a feed business.

Fairfield, Ill.—Delbert McCullough opened the Fairfield Hammer Mill last month and is now grinding grain.

Coal Valley, Ill.—Knapp & Lees, incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; to deal in grain, feed and fuel.

Rinard, Ill.—J. W. Beasley and B. E. Hale have purchased a new hammer mill, which started grinding Jan. 9.

Roseville, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. has recently been covered with metal siding. New lumber sheds have also been erected.

Pearl City, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, during the night of Dec. 18, who stole \$168 from the safe without damaging the combination of the lock.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory was held at the Hotel Inman, this city, Jan. 12, at 6:30 p. m. After dinner, business matters were discussed.

Lake Fork, Ill.—After a long struggle with illness, including two operations, Vern Marks, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator of this place, is recovering in the Deaconess Hospital at Lincoln, Ill.

Bethany, Ill.—The Bethany Grain Co. has appointed V. C. Brown, former manager of the Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co. at Macomb, and in business for himself at Raritan later, manager of its elevator.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Extensive repairs and improvements have been completed at the terminal elevator near here, operated by the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Many of the wooden parts of this elevator were replaced with concrete and the building made stronger in other ways.

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GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN — CHICAGO — 34 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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CLEARING THROUGH CARHART - CODE - HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO

Hanna City, Ill.—The Hanna City Farmers Elevator Co. has about completed its new elevator and mill that replaces the plant that burned on one of the last days of August. The new equipment is said to be of the latest.

Ospur (r. d. from Clinton), Ill.—The grain elevator here, Elmer P. Reed manager, was entered by thieves Sunday night, Dec. 27, who stole a check writer and some blank checks. Entrance was made thru a broken window.

St. Joseph, Ill.—Farmers of this community have leased the Grover Elevator and will open it as soon as some repair work is done. The farmers are also planning to build a small steel elevator at a crossing between this place and Mayview.

Hartsburg, Ill.—Coorts Bros.' elevator occupies 18 inches of the proposed route of state highway 121. A conference was held recently to determine whether the pavement could be built narrower at the elevator site rather than move the structure.

Gilman, Ill.—The first meeting of the new year by members of the grain trade of this territory will be held at the Green Lantern, Gilman, Jan. 14. Dinner will be served at 6:30, after which will be discussions of matters of interest to the grain trade.

Urbana, Ill.—During Farm and Home Week, Jan. 11 to 15, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will hold a grain judging school each day (except Monday) from 8 to 8:50 and on each day (including Monday) from 9 to 9:50 a. m., also on each day from 1 to 1:50 and from 2 to 2:50 p. m.

Garden Plain (Fulton p. o.), Ill.—Dewey Renkes' elevator burned early in the morning of Dec. 18; the loss was covered by insurance. Crossed wires was that to have been the cause. The fire department from a nearby town was called but did not respond as there were no fire hydrants at Garden Plain.

Mount Carroll, Ill.—The passing of N. H. Halderman recently, at the age of 79 years, removes from Carroll County the last of the old grain buyers of northern Illinois. At an early age "Hub," as he was familiarly known, entered the grain business with his father, Nathaniel Halderman, in the Halderman Elevator at Mount Carroll. In the early '70's he became associated with William Graham in the firm of Graham & Halderman, corn merchants, of Milwaukee, later returning to take over his father's elevator and becoming interested in the J. M. Shirk Flour Mills, continuing the management until his death. Mr. Halderman was a keen business man, an honorable competitor and a good counselor. He saw Mount Carroll grow from a humble hamlet to a prosperous city, and the handling of grain from the hand shovel to the motor driven elevator. Mr. Halderman took an active part in city government, serving many years as an alderman and as mayor.—F. H. Colehour.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently increased its capital stock from \$2,400,000 to \$3,000,000.

E. J. Housen, who last spring entered the feed brokerage business on his own account, is out of business.

A Board of Trade membership sold for \$8,000 on Dec. 22, being an advance of \$500 over previous sale.

J. H. Dole & Company, grain commission merchants, have completed 80 years of service to country shippers.

Transactions in grain futures on the Board of Trade for 1931 were 11,480,172,000 bus., compared with 18,146,527,000 bus. in 1930.

Cotton Bloom Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; to crush cotton seed and other seeds for extraction of oils. (Delaware charter.)

Division Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Maurice Schraeger, E. Fritz and Murray Miller; to deal in cereal products.

Donald K. David has been made pres. of the American Maize Products Co., succeeding C. D. Edinburg, who becomes chairman of the executive com'te. The company operates a terminal elevator at Roby, Ind.

Woodbine Feed Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: H. J. Bawden, A. Siemen and Ray Brown; to deal in grain, millfeeds, food, etc.

While riding with his family, on Dec. 27, Charles T. Peavey, grain elevator auditor, was injured in an automobile accident. We are glad to report he is recovering.

J. E. Walsh, until recently with Vitality Mills, Inc., and for many years previous to that with the Ladish Milling Co., of Milwaukee, is now associated with the Arcady Farms Milling Co. in the sales department.

Benjamin R. Cahn, investment banker and broker, died of pneumonia at the Michael Reese Hospital, Dec. 11, at the age of 69 years. He was at one time associated with Simon W. Straus in the firm of Straus & Cahn, mortgage banking, leaving that firm to enter the brokerage business for himself. He was a governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange for years.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include the following: Thomas E. Hanley, Jr.; Harold H. Teare, vice-pres. and general manager of the Searle Grain Co., of Minneapolis; Donald E. Fraser, sec'y of the Cereal Grading Co., Minneapolis; Robert S. Dickinson, vice-pres. of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha; Nathaniel S. Howe, John Witter, Paul S. Ames, Lewis C. Castle, William T. Hyde, Louis Kaiser, Edward A. Crawford, Fred W. Hoffman. Memberships transferred: Ayres Boal, Clarence H. Thayer, Thomas N. McGowan. Estate of William H. Martin, Estate of Clarence E. Fox, Estate of Henry M. Paynter, William M. Timberlake, Estate of Albert E. Cross, Emanuel Z. Zipperman, Estate of John H. Wilkins, Estate of James W. Thomson, Estate of Emmett A. McKerr, Benjamin Marden, Paul K. Corcoran, Edward S. Galloway, Walter R. Brookings, Nathan Kann, of J. S. Bache & Co.; John W. Jordan, of Thomson & McKinnon; Estate of Edward K. Howard, Edward Danziger, Guy C. Shepard.

The election of officers for the Board of Trade for the coming year, held Jan. 4, resulted as follows: Pres., Peter B. Carey (who received \$15 votes out of the total \$37 votes cast); 1st vice-pres., Siebel C. Harris; 2nd vice-pres., Fred Uhlmann; three of the regular and two of the opposition candidates for the directorate were elected, Francis L. Schreiner and John McCarthy, on both the regular and independent tickets; Lewis T. Sayre and Kenneth S. Templeton, on the independent ticket, and James A. White, on the regular ticket. The hold-over directors are as follows: Lowell S. Hoyt, Parker M. Faine, Robert P. Boylan, William E. Hudson, Emile J. Garneau, Charles V. Essroger, Gale Smart, John E. Brennan, Thomas Y. Wickham, Barnett Faroll. Com'te of appeals: Alonzo B. Lords, Alfred A. Meyer, Frank J. Bittel, B. B. Denniston, John H. Wheeler, Edward J. Kuh, Jr., David H. Annan, Alex W. Kay, Guy E. Warren, Lewis M. DeCosta. Com'te of arbitration: Henry W. Batterman, Frank Haines, Philip A. Copenhaver, Harry S. Klein, William C. Bliss, Arthur C. Sullivan, George T. Carhart, James S. Schonberg, Edward J. Feehery, Charles B. Scott. Nominating com'te: James E. Bennett, James W. McCulloh, James C. Murray, John A. Low, Leeds Mitchell. The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Jan. 11.

Directors of the Board of Trade have changed the expulsion from the board of four years ago of George E. Thompson, former superintendent of the Armour Grain Co.'s elevators, to a suspension, which terminates July 1, 1932.

Andrew M. Lynch, the oldest member in the cash grain department of the Board of Trade, celebrated his 87th birthday on Jan. 6. His fellow traders presented him with an electric clock, pen set, pipe and tobacco. Mr. Lynch joined the Board of Trade in 1875.

The old partnership of F. B. Keech & Co. has been dissolved and a new partnership formed under the same name, composed of Frank B. Keech, Edwin J. Barry, Gilbert W. Keech, Ray P. Sackett, J. Clarke Dean and Geo. Russhon, for the purpose of carrying on a general brokerage business.

INDIANA

Orleans, Ind.—Heise Bros. are rebuilding and repainting their mill plant.—H.

Kirkpatrick, Ind.—The Kirkpatrick Grain Co. has declared a dividend of 20%.—W. B. C.

Newcastle, Ind.—After a shutdown of over a year, Martin & Martin have opened their flour mill.

McGary (Owensville p. o.), Ind.—Ford Garrett has installed a new gasoline engine in his elevator located at this station.

Laurel, Ind.—A new gasoline engine has been installed in the Clark & Kirklin elevator. This replaces the old electric power.—H.

Mill Creek, Ind.—Friction of a large wood idler pulley caused a fire which slightly damaged the plant of the Mill Creek Elevator Co. on Dec. 14.

Cutler, Ind.—The new elevator under construction by the Cutler Co-op. Elevator Co. will soon be completed. This replaces the house that burned last July.

Elwood, Ind.—The elevator here operated by the Jay Grain Co. is valued at \$17,629.99 according to the inventory filed recently by John D. Higbee, receiver.

Greensburg, Ind.—Our storage rates for farmers' grain are one-twentieth of one cent per day, which includes insurance against fire.—Garland Milling Co.

Centerpoint, Ind.—The Centerpoint Grain Co.'s elevator was not sold as reported in a recent news item but has been leased to the Clay County Farm Bureau.—H.

Evansville, Ind.—Mead Johnson & Co., baby food manufacturers, recently installed a Randolph Grain Drier which is equipped with Trane Blast Coils. This drier operates on steam.

Palmyra, Ind.—Roscoe Martin, proprietor of Martin's feed and supply store, has installed a modern feed mixer and is now prepared to mix and grind all kinds of stock and poultry feeds.—W. B. C.

Cannelton, Ind.—Andrew Paulin, of Tell City, Ind., has accepted a position with H. A. Dutschke & Sons and will have charge of the department of chicken feed and other food products, in which he is experienced.—W. B. C.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—Manning & Berry, of Indianapolis, have bot the elevator operated by the National Grain Corp. and owned by the Central States Elevator Corp. The new owners will take it over June 1, when the present lease expires.

Poseyville, Ind.—Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares, no par value; incorporators: Peter, Oscar and Ralph Emge, Conrad L. Eipers and Urban P. Reising; to deal in grain, coal, fertilizer and farm machinery.

Windfall, Ind.—John D. Higbee, receiver for the Windfall Grain Co., has filed inventories showing the appraised value of the company's elevators, as follows: Windfall elevator, \$8,581.19; Nevada elevator, \$3,999.81; Curtisville elevator, \$9,419.73.

Washington, Ind.—Graham Farms have installed an up-to-date sweet feed mill at their elevator, holding the opening during the first week of January. Poultry feeds are manufactured and in the near future dairy and hog feeds will be added.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Boonville, Ind.—David B. Miller, 64 years old, for many years associated with the Boonville Milling Co. and well known to the flour and feed trade in this section, is dead after a short illness. He is survived by the widow and one son.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—George H. Wilson, 79 years old, for many years manager of the plant of the American Hominy Co. at Mt. Vernon, Ind., died at the home of his son here and the body was shipped to Mt. Vernon for burial. He is survived by two sons.—W. B. C.

Jamestown, Ind.—Ralph Everhart, manager of the Busenbark Grain Co.'s elevator here for the past 10 or 12 years, has resigned to devote his time to the grocery firm of Everhart & Smith, in which he is interested, and has been succeeded at the elevator by Kelly Hall, of North Salem.

Lebanon, Ind.—Paul Patterson, of the firm of Reveal & Patterson, has sold his interest in the elevator at South West St. to J. M. Beydler, of Rossville, and the firm will now be known as Reveal & Beydler. The management, under E. E. Clark, will remain the same. One of the latest types of feed mixers has just been installed, and a line of feeds will be manufactured under the company's own brand and custom mixing done.

Wanatah, Ind.—The Wanatah Mercantile Co. has recently installed three Strong-Scott elevator head drives with three 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed, electric motors, individual drive for each head; one 10-h.p. fully-enclosed electric motor for operating a new grain cleaner equipped with anti-friction bearings; new corn sheller equipped with anti-friction bearings. This is one of the best electric power installations in the state.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The 30th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city Jan. 21 and 22, with morning and afternoon sessions on the first day and the banquet in the evening, and a morning session on the second day.

The latest addition to the ranks of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is the Ben Levy Grain Co., of New Haven, with an additional station at Ossian. Chris G. Egly, of Ft. Wayne, one of the directors of the ass'n, secured the application.

An opinion has been issued by the state attorney general that bakers, flour jobbers and a few others must pay the so-called chain store tax, as must also all flour mill and other supply men having offices in the state, whether domiciled in Indiana or not.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, obtained an opinion, on Dec. 29, from the office of the attorney general on the status of a "warehouse" as to its application to the chain store license law. Where a storage elevator (or warehouse) is maintained, the no sales of any kind are made from it (except those made from a main office elsewhere), then such elevator (warehouse) is not considered as a second "store," but a part of the place of business located at some other point. The last day for paying the fee required by this new law, for the period expiring Dec. 31, was the last day of December. If not paid by that date, a heavy penalty may be imposed if the department wishes to invoke that clause included in the law.

IOWA

Eagle Grove, Ia.—A third oil storage tank was recently installed by the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Stout, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new rope drive in its elevator.

Bradgate, Ia.—Robbers recently stole four tons of coal and 15 sacks of flour from the Bradgate Co-op. Exchange's elevator.

Harlan, Ia.—R. E. Poole is starting the manufacture of commercial feeds, specializing in molasses feeds and mineral mixtures.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., C. E. Wood manager, purchased a 1½-ton Chevrolet truck Jan. 4.—Art Torkelson.

Kingsley, Ia.—J. C. Bolton, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Mondamin, Ia.—On account of the large size of trucks now in use in this section, the Farmers Co-op. Co. has taken down the shed over its scales.

Kneirim, Ia.—Thieves entered the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Jan. 3, taking several small articles, which included a gun and flashlight.—A. G. T.

Nuel (Vincent p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., of Eagle Grove, Ia., recently installed a new dump and rebuilt the driveway of its elevator at this point.

Glidden, Ia.—J. C. Riedesel, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years, died unexpectedly late in December, at the age of 69 years.

Doon, Ia.—Albert Houks, former manager, has bot the entire stock of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will continue the business under the same name as before.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has improved its elevator office by installing a doorway right to the scale platform. Edw. Olson is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Foley, Ia.—A feed mill and feed and flour jobbing business is being established by Albert Cairns, former manager of the Foley Mill & Elvtr. Co., who has bot a warehouse for the purpose.

Waverly, Ia.—The Waverly Feed Mill owned and operated by A. Trumpower and Ed Soldwisch, was destroyed by fire Jan. 5, estimated loss, \$9,000; partly covered by insurance.—Art Torkelson.

Flugstead (r. d. from Duncombe), Ia.—Allen J. Rhoades, one of the organizers and former manager of the Flugstead Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at his home in Webster City, Ia., recently.

Fort Madison, Ia.—Horace Moone, who operated a portable feed mill about the county this fall, has moved his mill to permanent quarters in the building formerly occupied by the Big Farmer Tractor Co.

Lowden, Ia.—L. H. Stolte, who has conducted a mill and feed store for several years, has sold a half interest to Gerhard Kroemer, and the new firm will operate a portable mill in the surrounding territory.

Granville, Ia.—F. S. Beckman, who managed the Granville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s Elvtr. about a year ago, has purchased a 30-acre fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich., which he is now operating.—Art Torkelson.

Marcus, Ia.—A court decision favoring the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was given last month, the plaintiff claiming that money was due him for grain, alleging that his tenant sold to the elevator company grain on which he held a lien.

Albia, Ia.—W. L. Logan, of Allerton, has bot the Albia Roller Mills, which have been operated during the last few months by Jesse Knight under the supervision of J. J. Cairns, liquidation agent for the local First National Bank. The mills have been established for more than 60 years.

Farnhamville, Ia.—P. C. Carlson, a well known grain man here for 25 years, died at the home of his daughter in this city, Dec. 16, at the age of 83 years, following an illness of three months. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, his wife having died a number of years ago.—Art Torkelson.

Cylinder, Ia.—J. J. Brakke, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, suffered several broken ribs and some bad bruises on Dec. 7, when he was squeezed between the elevator and a truck. He is recovering from his injuries.

Central City, Ia.—An attempt to burn the Farmers Exchange Mill, owned by Perry Mills, is under investigation by the county authorities. When an employee opened the plant on the morning of Dec. 22 he found a smoldering fire. A wooden stairway had been soaked with oil and ignited, but because the wood was damp the fire failed to spread. A large quantity of grain was in the mill.

Voorhies, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is quitting business, but there is a possibility it may be re-organized later. An application for the appointment of a receiver has been filed. The company was organized 13 years ago, with a capital stock of about \$12,000. The heavy drop in prices in 1920-21 resulted in large losses, from which the company has never been able to recover. Ed Mullen has been manager of the company's elevator for the past few years.

Marengo, Ia.—The Marengo Grain Co.'s new elevator, replacing the elevator that burned in May (operated under the name of the Bailey Grain Co.) opened for business Jan. 2. The new house (described in the Oct. 14 Journals) has a capacity of 10,800 bus. and can also house 3,500 bus. of ear corn in the new crib north of the main structure. The office and feed warehouse adjoins the elevator on the west and the mill room and chicken feed department is on the east. The plant is up-to-date thruout. Seed cleaning and grading equipment will be added later. A. R. Bailey, manager of the old elevator, will also have charge of the new one.

West Bend, Ia.—E. L. Hayne, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was held up by two men, one with a drawn gun, at 6:15 p. m., Dec. 22, as he was preparing to go home for the day, and was told to open the safe. The thieves got \$100 in cash and \$3,500 in checks, one of them being for \$3,322, returns for the sale of six carloads of hogs. The men are believed to be the same ones who committed a robbery at Thor and at Fort Dodge the night before. During the hold-up Mr. Hayne's daughter entered the office, and thinking the men were salesmen, sat down to read some mail, the man with the gun having his back to her, and she being unaware of what was going on. The checks were later recovered, being left by the thieves in a rural mail box six miles from Ottosen.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$500,000.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 24.

Sublette, Kan.—The Sublette Grain Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 16.

Galva, Kan.—The Clay-Leahy Grain Co. recently bot the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator and business.

St. John, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co.'s local branch burned Jan. 8; loss, \$100,000; the mill proper was a total loss; part of the ice plant and the mill office was saved.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The annual Christmas party was held by the Board of Trade the day before Christmas. Cigars, candy and fruit covered the sample tables, and gifts were exchanged.

Belpre, Kan.—Payments to the amount of 20% of the total claim were made last month to those having claims against the Farmers Grain Co. This makes a total of 55% in dividends that has been paid.

Manhattan, Kan.—The newly organized Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the elevator and eight lots from the dissolved Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n for \$21,000. The office building owned by the ass'n at a different location was sold at auction Jan. 5.

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Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Wichita, Kan.—The wife of the executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, Mrs. J. J. Mann, died Dec. 21, following an illness of several months resulting from the unexpected death of her daughter.

Dodge City, Kan.—Jack Baker, well known Kansas grain man and claim adjuster for the Kansas Grain Shippers Ass'n, died recently, at the age of 60 years. The claim office will be continued by his widow, who is the only surviving relative.

Coldwater, Kan.—E. H. Gregg, who has been with the Morrison Grain Co. for some time past in a different capacity, on Jan. 1 became the manager of the elevator, succeeding O. M. Osbourn, who has been with the company here for 15 years and who will probably have charge of one of the company's elevators at another point.

Wichita, Kan.—Homer L. Strong, retired grain dealer and founder of the Strong Trading Co., died at his home here Dec. 31, at the age of 68 years. Before coming to Wichita, Mr. Strong was in the grain business in Kansas City, Mo. He was a member of the Wichita Board of Trade until his retirement from the grain business in 1905. His widow and a son survive him.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The proposed plan of a combination hotel and Board of Trade building, mentioned in the last number of the Journals, failed to receive the approval of the necessary majority of the board members, the vote being 26 for and 21 against, five not voting. A second vote was taken later, resulting in 30 for, 18 against and four not voting, giving assurance that the Board of Trade will have a new home, possibly this year. Each membership will be assessed \$1,500, for which common stock in the building will be issued. The top floor will probably be used by the State Inspection Dept., the board occupying space on the 11th floor, grain firms taking other space on the remaining floors above the hotel part.

KENTUCKY

Bedford, Ky.—P. L. Bradley has added two new grinders to his mill.

Stanford, Ky.—F. P. Spoonamore recently installed a new hammer mill for grinding all kinds of feed.

Panola, Ky.—H. E. Richardson, postmaster and merchant, has bot the Sam Clarkston grist mill and is now operating it.

Leitchfield, Ky.—The plant of W. L. Thomas was destroyed on Dec. 29 by fire originating in the section occupied by Armour & Co. as a produce house.

MARYLAND

Bel Air, Md.—The Cardiff Milling Co. is installing considerable new equipment.

Germantown, Md.—The Liberty Milling Co. has equipped its mill with a Randolph Grain Drier, operating on Coke as fuel.

Mount Airy, Md.—The Mount Airy Milling Co. has installed a Randolph Direct Heat Drier in its plant, using coke for fuel.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Wheat exports from Baltimore in 1931 amounted to 9,150,186 bus., compared with 6,952,837 bus. in 1930.—R. C. N.

Edward Livingston Davis, for the past nine years a member of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, of this market, retired from this concern on Jan. 1, due largely to the condition of his health.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Noah L. Schaeffer, of Englar & Sponseller, of Westminster, Md., is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. J. B. W. Hax has resigned his membership, being no longer connected with the trade; he was active in the grain and feed business here for many years.

The last day of the old year on 'Change here was about the tamest ever recorded—not even the proverbial cow bell having been in evidence. The grain trade of Baltimore has passed thru one of the most trying periods of its existence, and everyone therefore seemed glad to let 1931 pass into history, hoping for better things in the year ahead.—R. C. N.

Baltimore trade interests have requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to enter an order suspending the new freight rate adjustment which was to have become effective Jan. 3 and which would strip the port of Baltimore of its advantage over Philadelphia, New York and Boston on overseas shipments. A formal investigation by the commission is asked for the purpose of determining a reasonable and proper differential between the ports.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Marquette, Mich.—Frank Rublein, hay, grain and feed, recently suffered a great loss by fire.

Northstar, Mich.—Frank Moulton has succeeded Carl Evey as manager of the North Star Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, Mr. Evey having resigned.

Concord, Mich.—The Poff Milling Co. has been purchased by Edward and C. J. Krebill, of Fort Madison, Ia., who will continue the business as the Krebill Milling Co.

Ionia, Mich.—The Prairie Creek Grist Mill, in operation since 1865, burned early Dec. 24; loss, \$11,000. The mill was owned by the Michigan Artificial Ice Co.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Chatterton & Son elevator properties have been purchased by the Atha Supply Co. Machinery in the elevator was purchased by A. Frevert and S. Garrison, of Alma, Mich. The elevator will be removed, as the Atha Co. wishes to use the site. Chatterton & Son, who at one time operated over 30 elevators in this state, went into the hands of a receiver last March.

Adrian, Mich.—Joseph Hengel is the new owner of the Adrian Feed Mill, which he has re-opened with J. H. Welch in charge.

McBain, Mich.—The plant of the Farmers Warehouse Co. and stock of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange were damaged by fire of undetermined origin on Dec. 13.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan State Millers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city, at the Olds Hotel, Jan. 27. A meeting at 1 p. m., followed by an annual dinner will replace the usual lunch and the closed meeting the night before, as has been the custom in the past.

MINNESOTA

Tyler, Minn.—Herlof Utoft has put in a magnetic separator.

Westbrook, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is erecting a new machine shed.

Forest Lake, Minn.—E. J. Houle recently installed an automatic magnetic separator.

Waverly, Minn.—A. Berkner & Son have installed a magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Milan, Minn.—The Taplin Grain Co. has installed a magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Almelund, Minn.—C. G. Carlson has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Waconia, Minn.—Math Logelin has installed a new power feed mixing machine in his feed mill.

Amboy, Minn.—The Amboy Mills have added a Speed King magnetic separator to their equipment.

Delhi, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. has appointed R. Hultquist as manager, succeeding J. A. Frank.

Northfield, Minn.—The Triple S Feed Mill, John Heyerholm, proprietor, has put a new egg mash on the market.

Sauk Center, Minn.—A corn cracker and a batch mixer were installed recently by the Farmers Shipping Ass'n, for the manufacture of feeds.

Benson, Minn.—The Benson Market Co. is erecting a flour mill having a capacity of 100 barrels daily, and expects to have it in operation in March.

Duluth, Minn.—D. A. Williams has been appointed operating manager of the feed department of the Minnesota Farm Buro Service Co. He was formerly manager of the White Grain Co.'s feed plant in this city.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

OGREN GRAIN CO.

Wichita, Kansas

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"LAST LUNCH"

is packed one dozen cans to a colorful display carton. The extra "free deal" gives you a mark-up of 55½% on your purchase price! And in addition to the profits you make on retail sales, you can

Buy At Wholesale For Your Own Use

For your own use, buy the big 1 lb. can at even a greater saving; profitable also for re-sale to your larger customers. Don't pass up this opportunity to **MAKE MONEY** and **SAVE MONEY!** Mail the coupon for complete information.

THE SMITHEREEN CO., 7421 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please send us your special dealer proposition on "LAST LUNCH," together with prices, discounts and "free deal" information.

Firm Name
Address



Osakis, Minn.—A batch mixer was recently installed at the Osakis Feed Mill.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—We have not sold out, simply quit the grain and flour business and do custom feed grinding only. Redwood Milling Co.

Lake City, Minn.—Seely B. Post, associated with his father for more than 40 years in the grain business, died at his home here, late in December, following a lingering illness.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

R. S. Stephens has charge of the office of John F. Clark & Co., of Chicago, which the company has opened in this city.

Harold Savage, vice-pres. and sales manager of the International Sugar Feed Co., resigned his position the first of the year to engage in other business.

Death resulted from a fall into an elevator shaft by Thomas Klev, night watchman in the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.'s warehouse, on Dec. 1. He was 77 years of age.

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been purchased by Kingman Douglass, of Chicago, a member of the grain and stock brokerage firm of Slaughter, Anderson & Fox.

Employees of the various grain and milling companies' offices enjoyed a New Year's dance on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce at noon, Dec. 31, music being furnished by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s band.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Among recent applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is L. C. King.

Charleston, Mo.—We have bot the equipment formerly owned by the Charleston Cotton & Grain Co.—Holloway Cotton & Grain Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. J. Brunswig, of Brunswig Grain Co., and one of the pioneers in the grain business at St. Joseph, has undergone a major operation, and while still confined to the hospital, his condition is regarded as favorable.

Lohman, Mo.—A new firm, known as the Lohman Milling Corp., has purchased the Lohman Roller Mill and will engage in a general milling business. A. N. Linhardt is pres. of the new company, C. Soell is sec'y and Carl Runge is manager.

Carthage, Mo.—Jerry Eastridge, elevator superintendent at the Cowgill Flour Mill, Inc., until four months ago, when he was compelled to give up work, died Dec. 13, from heart trouble, at the age of 75 years. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters.

Iantha, Mo.—Confirmation of the report that the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Inc., of Springfield, Mo., contemplates the erection of an elevator at this point is not made by that company, which says that some one evidently knows more about their intentions than they know themselves.

St. Louis, Mo.—The following candidates have been named on the regular ticket for officers for the Merchants Exchange for the coming year by the nominating com'te recently appointed by Pres. Imbs: Pres., Ed. F. Mangelsdorf; first vice-pres., Thomas K. Martin; second vice-pres., E. C. Dreyer; directors: John O. Ballard, Julius Mayer, H. B. McCormick and M. Q. Tanner. The election was scheduled for Jan. 13.

St. Louis, Mo.—On Dec. 16 officers and directors for the coming year were elected by the St. Louis Grain Club as follows: Pres., Oliver H. Schwarz; vice-pres., Turner B. Morton; sec'y-treas., Wilbur B. Christian. New directors: H. C. Altmansberger, Stanley Dreyer, J. G. Mathews, W. D. Cunningham and P. S. Wilson.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The annual election of officers and directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange was held Jan. 5, with the following results: R. E. Wiese, pres.; H. C. Gregory, vice-pres. Directors elected for a two-year term: R. N. Boyer, H. L. Dannen, J. D. McKee, Fred. Frederick and M. U. Norton. Director for a one-year term, E. M. Loutch. Carry-over directors from last year: A. R. Taylor, C. L. Scholl, C. A. Geiger and Ashby Woodson. The Exchange held its annual membership meeting on Jan. 12 for the purpose of installing the new officers and directors, and also for receiving reports covering the past year's activities of the com'tes.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The regular New Year's dance was given on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade following the close of trading Dec. 31. An orchestra furnished the music.

A membership in the Board of Trade has been purchased by Charles B. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., of St. Louis, \$6,250 being the reported purchase price.

J. J. Knight was indefinitely suspended from membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, on Dec. 29, on charges of uncommercial conduct, based on complaint of the Equity Union Grain Co., of which Mr. Knight was former manager.

An office has been opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. by Charles B. Dreyer, vice-pres., for the Dreyer Commission Co., of St. Louis, active in the millfeed futures market. Mr. Dreyer will have charge of the Kansas City business, and Stanley Russell, formerly with the Livingston Economic Service, will be office manager.

New officers of the Board of Trade were elected on Jan. 5 as follows: W. B. Lincoln, pres.; J. S. Hart, 1st vice-pres.; K. G. Irons, 2nd vice-pres. New directors: T. A. O'Sullivan, H. A. Fowler, W. W. Marshall, R. A. Kelley, F. J. Fitz-Patrick, E. R. Jessen. Arbitration com'te: J. J. Kraettli, R. H. Sturtevant, H. G. Stevenson, J. C. Brackett, E. M. Jolley. H. B. Ragan, candidate for the office of pres., withdrew his candidacy, leaving the field to W. B. Lincoln.

Since the Kansas City Board of Trade has practically decided to establish a millfeed futures market about the first of the year, I considered it wise to become a member, thereby surrounding myself with the proper integrity, stability and financial resources so necessary to justify my soliciting option millfeed business from mills, jobbers and manufacturers. In so doing, I have made a connection with the Russell Grain Co. for the sole purpose of handling orders of millfeed futures when the market is established. As usual, my business will be strictly brokerage and my past activities will remain absolutely unchanged. I am simply incorporating my cash brokerage business with the Russell Grain Co. carrying on as heretofore, except that I am adding the proper facilities necessary to participate in the millfeed futures market, and until it is established I will still be doing business as heretofore.—J. P. Parks, manager feed brokerage dept. Russell Grain Co.

On Jan. 5 the Grain Clearing Co. elected directors as follows: K. G. Irons (two years), H. C. Gamage (two years) and H. A. Fowler (one year), who, together with the hold-over directors, F. C. Vincent and J. J. Wolcott, choose their own officers.

James E. Bennett & Co.'s stock brokerage branch formerly on the lobby floor of the Board of Trade Bldg., has been moved to the new Fidelity National Bank & Trust Co.'s building. The branch grain office of the Bennett Co. on the 14th floor of the Board of Trade will remain in its present location.

MONTANA

Joliet, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed an automatic magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 14.

Belt, Mont.—The Belt Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Dreadnaught magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Whitehall, Mont.—C. M. Johnson's elevator, coal, lumber and implement business has been taken over by Bert Kelly, of Alder, and Sim Haines, of Butte.

Billings, Mont.—The Great Northern Bean Co.'s building burned Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12. A quantity of beans and other stored articles burned or were badly damaged. The office equipment was saved.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co. has opened new offices on the fifth floor of the Ford Bldg. The former offices were on the same floor of that building.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Jan. 22.

Potter, Neb.—The Farmers West Central Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Farm Board, has bot the Witt Milling & Grain Co.'s plant, and a new co-operative has been formed to take over the business.

Grand Forks, Neb.—P. A. Lee, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, has been nominated for the North Dakota vice-presidency of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board. The annual election will be held in Minneapolis, Jan. 26.

DeWitt, Neb.—After a number of trials, ending in the state supreme court, R. T. Cooper, former grain buyer at DeWitt for the Black Bros. Flour Mills of Beatrice, is reported to have been found guilty of forgery, it being alleged that he made out a number of checks to farmers from whom he was supposed to have bot wheat, and then endorsed their names.

Shubert, Neb.—William Steadman, operating an elevator under the name of Steadman & Co. for the past 10 years, was found dead in his garage, Dec. 23, a victim of carbon monoxide poisoning. He was found under his car with a flashlight and a monkey-wrench near him. Mr. Steadman, who was 67 years of age, is survived by his widow and a married daughter.

Dakota City, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator burned at 4:30 a. m., Dec. 30; loss, \$3,500; partly covered by insurance. The elevator contained a small quantity of grain, which was destroyed. The coal and wheat bins and the office were saved, also the mill feeds. Guy Sides was the sole owner of the elevator, which he purchased two years ago from a co-op. company.

Monroe, Neb.—Alfred E. Hoare, who recently bot the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, operating it under the name of the Monroe Co-op. Grain Co., died at his home here Dec. 24. As reported in the Journals last number, Mr. Hoare was badly hurt recently when the ladder on which he was standing gave way throwing him on the fly-wheel of a running gasoline engine, cutting his head in several places, but it was thot at the time that he would recover. He was 54 years of age and was vice-pres. of the Nebraska Farmers Elvtr. Managers Ass'n.

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Seward, Neb.—John Herrold is moving his cream, poultry, feed and hide business to his elevator, purchased several months ago from the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., and which he operates as the Herrold Grain Co.

Two 1½-ton trucks will be put on the work of inspecting heavy duty scales in this state in January, according to a letter received by J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, from Sec'y D. F. Felton, of the department of agriculture. Two inspectors will be with each truck and 2,000 pounds of test weights will be carried. Sec'y Campbell states: "This addition to scale testing facilities is to meet the requirements in making a thoro test of the greatly enlarged truck scales. Owners of such scales can add to the mutual satisfaction of the service by furnishing tonnage to make an up-to-capacity test where necessary."

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Soya Products Co., incorporated; A. J. Serino pres.; to deal in and manufacture products made from soya beans.

NEW MEXICO

Farmington, N. M.—A new industry here is the Vita Cereal Mill of J. E. Goodding, who is manufacturing corn meal, whole wheat flour, and breakfast food, besides doing custom grinding.

NEW YORK

Hudson, N. Y.—It is reported that a large terminal elevator will be erected here on the Hudson River.

Phelps, N. Y.—A fire loss of \$3,000 was suffered recently by the Co-op. G. L. F. at its local feed warehouse.

Albany, N. Y.—The building of a 13,000,000-bu. grain storage and rapid handling elevator here should make this point attractive to feed grinders and distributors.

Geneva, N. Y.—The plant of the Patent Cereals Co., which includes an elevator, was damaged by fire recently in the warehouse, reported to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Henry Wagner and G. J. Horvitz, the latter being an associate member. Jas. H. Blake is an applicant for associate membership.

New York, N. Y.—The plant of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. has been turned over by the Gold Dust Corp. to the Salvation Army, to use as long as necessary in relieving the distress of the unfortunate. The company spent about \$30,000 in fitting up the building with shower baths, work shops, lounging rooms, etc.

New York, N. Y.—A Christmas entertainment was given on the floor of the Produce Exchange, Dec. 24, after trading closed. A band concert, vaudeville acts and dancing were the order, also songs rendered by Arthur Donnelly and Charles Connors. The Exchange was closed the day following Christmas as well as the holiday itself.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Lake & Rail Elvtr. Corp., the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtr., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Allied Mills, Inc., Black Rock Milling Corp. and the Ralston Purina Co. won safety plaques for having the best safety records in their group, at the seventh annual state-wide accident prevention campaign, sponsored by the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc., held in this city recently.

Bath, N. Y.—We have installed elevators in our Bath plant, also a feed grinder and a Unique Feed Mixer with a Robinson Duo Mix molasses attachment. The attrition mill is a 22-inch with two 20-h.p. motors coupled by a silent chain drive to each. This drive has proved very satisfactory over the three months that it has been in operation. The vertical mixer is a Unique, size 24, with 125 cubic feet capacity. The bulk grain storage is approximately 5,000 bus.—M. J. Ward & Son, K. D. Ward.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Burglars stole a 300-pound safe from the offices of the Co-op. G. L. F., thereby securing \$700 in cash and checks.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The elevator of the Pratt Food Co. was damaged by fire to the extent of \$500, on Dec. 15, caused by sparks from a grinding machine.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grafton, N. D.—A new custom flour mill is being erected for Thomas Mohagen.

Stanley, N. D.—The Arnold Grain Co. has installed a Dreadnaught magnetic separator.

Barney, N. D.—The Independent Grain & Fuel Co. has added a magnetic separator to its equipment.

Watrous (Bentley p. o.), N. D.—The elevator here is closed for the rest of the year.—Abraham Johnson, sec'y Watrous Equity Exchange.

Williston, N. D.—The whole wheat flour mill set up at the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n sub-terminal elevator here is now in operation.

St. Joe (Starkweather p. o.), N. D.—It is reported that a former manager of the St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Val Ungerecht, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement from the company.

Rhame, N. D.—O. T. Griffiths, who managed the Farmers Equity Union's elevator here from 1927 until last June (when he purchased the Rhame Hotel), died Dec. 28, from a heart attack, in the lobby of his hotel, at the age of 54 years. His widow and a married daughter survive him.

A special crop demonstration train over the Soo Line Railroad will visit a number of towns in North Dakota and in South Dakota from Jan. 25 to Feb. 18, sponsored by the agricultural department of the Soo Line Railroad, the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the grain grading office of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of both states. The slogan for the demonstration is "Better grain." The lectures will treat of grain grading methods, smut control, the problems of mixed and inferior grains and proper varieties.

OHIO

Somerset, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed Elliot H. Ginn, formerly of Zanesville, manager of its elevator.

Quaker City, O.—A new feed mill has been opened by John Griffin. The hammer will have a capacity of about 60 bus. per hour.

Massillon, O.—The Ceres Supply Co., Inc., is the name under which Robert R. Hess & Son are operating the recently opened feed mill and supply house.

Johnstown, O.—The output of the White Star Milling Co. has recently been increased from 60 barrels per day to 100 barrels by the installation of new rolls.

Pymont (r. d. from Brookville), O.—The milling firm known as L. W. Loy & Son for the past 11 years, on and after Jan. 1, 1932, will be known as Loys Mill.

Grelton, O.—A new 10-ton truck scale has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which also recently sold one of its store buildings and residence, having gone out of the mercantile business several years ago.

Springfield, O.—The name of the grain and milling ass'n reported in the Dec. 9 Journals as having been incorporated, with headquarters in this city, is the Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Ass'n. It is a sub-regional branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Toledo, O.—All the officers of the Toledo Board of Trade were re-elected unanimously at the recent annual election, as follows: Pres., Harold Anderson; 1st vice-pres., C. E. Patterson; 2nd vice-pres., Fred Mayer; sec'y, W. A. Boardman; treas., E. A. Nettleton. Directors elected were: C. S. Burge, K. D. Keilholtz, J. D. Hurlbut, H. W. Applegate, J. A. Streicher, O. E. M. Keller, G. D. Woodman, A. C. Hoffman, D. L. Norby, Harry Hirsch. J. W. Luscombe was chosen chairman of the arbitration com'te and S. L. Rice chairman of the appeals com'te.

West Manchester, O.—Herschel Fry, 30 years of age, was killed at E. L. Kimmel's Elvtr., Dec. 26, when his clothing caught in a grain carrier and he was crushed to death. His left arm was broken and his body badly bruised. He is survived by his widow and three small children.

Danville, O.—Kaylor Bros.' elevator burned at 10 p. m., Dec. 28; loss, \$25,000; partly insured; 8,000 bus. of wheat and large quantities of oats, corn and feed were destroyed. Three firemen barely escaped being buried under tons of wheat when one of the large bins collapsed during the fire. They were thrown off their feet.

Lena (r. d. from Conover), O.—J. H. Codrington, who owns the elevator of the Conover Grain Co., at Conover, has bot the elevator and business of the Lena Grain Co. and will take possession Jan. 15. The Lena plant has been managed for the past 11 years by Bliss Russell, who will retire from the business when the change takes place.

New Paris, O.—Henry W. Bowen, of Richmond, has been appointed manager of the New Paris Elvtr., succeeding John W. Diggs, who held the position temporarily following the resignation of Harry D. Collins, who bot Richards & Son's elevator last November, as reported in the Nov. 11 Journals. Mr. Bowen has been with the Richmond Roller Mills for the past four years.

Cincinnati, O.—After careful inquiry among those in a position to have such knowledge, no confirmation can be made concerning the report of an elevator under construction in this market for the purpose of taking care of truck grain. D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y and manager of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., is authority for the statement that no one here knows anything about the matter.

Peninsula, O.—The local mill of the Moody & Thomas Milling Co., headquarters Cleveland, O., burned about midnight, Saturday, Dec. 26; loss estimated at \$150,000 on the building; about 15,000 bus. of wheat stored in the elevator was destroyed. The mill had been closed since Dec. 15 and was to have reopened after the first of the year. It employed about 12 men. The mill will probably be replaced.

New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Scioto Grain & Supply Co., Ashville; Bluffton Milling Co., Bluffton; Orient Grain Co., Orient, and the C. E. Haynes Milling Co., Waverly. W. W. Cummings, Toledo, progressive sec'y of this group, is very proud of the splendid support given his office, and is doing everything in his power to help his membership to realize a satisfactory year in 1932.

East Union (r. d. from Orrville), O.—The Wooster Milling & Grain Co.'s elevator burned just before midnight, Dec. 29; loss, about \$6,000; partly insured. About 1,100 bus. of wheat was destroyed. The fire was said to have been caused by an overheated stove in the office. The Wooster Milling & Grain Co. maintains headquarters at Wooster and operates elevators at Shreve, Mt. Eaton and New Pittsburgh. Business is being continued in the company's warehouse, some distance from the elevator, which escaped destruction. The company is making plans for the installation of other machinery.

OKLAHOMA

Yale, Okla.—Dunham & Son, feed dealers, have installed a hammer mill.

Delaware, Okla.—George Martindale is starting a feed mill just south of this point.

Cherokee, Okla.—Thad L. Hoffman, pres. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., operator of the Cherokee Mills that burned Dec. 18, as reported in the Journals' last number, is credited by the daily press as saying that the mill will be rebuilt, altho plans for the rebuilding of the plant have not been made yet. Sixty per cent of the force employed by the mill will be maintained, the office department continuing to do business as it did before the mill burned. Stock will be made at the Alva mill and shipped to Cherokee for selling, for the time being.

Karns Spur (Geary p. o.), Okla.—The Karns Spur Elvtr. burned Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock, Nov. 21; building and machinery were totally destroyed; about 500 bus. of corn and some oats were burned also; building and machinery were insured, but the grain was not. This is the second time this house has burned, the first fire occurring about four years ago. It is said that nothing will be done in the immediate future toward rebuilding.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

St. John, Wash.—The cereal mill of the Inland Empire Milling Co. has been remodeled and the capacity of the flour mill increased from 50 to 60 barrels a day.

Marysville, Wash.—The White Feed Co., of Everett, Wash., a pioneer in the feed business in that city where it owns its own elevator, and warehouse, has rented a building in this city and will open a branch store.

Recent new members of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington are the following: Dayton Feed & Fuel Co., Dayton, Wash.; Garden City Feed Mills, Walla Walla; Gleasons, Inc., Kennewick; Harry K. Robbins, Ellensburg; Western Grain & Seed Co., Pasco.

Salem, Ore.—Charles R. Archerd Implement Co.'s feed manufacturing and seed cleaning plant, recently in the hands of a receiver, has been bot by Geo. Bernhardt, W. H. Smith and L. C. Matthes, who have incorporated under the name of the Salem Seed & Implement Co. Mr. Smith and Mr. Matthes were formerly employed by the Archerd Co. The plant was rebuilt last July, following a fire.

PORTLAND LETTER

An office has been opened in the Guardian Bldg. by W. W. Harder and C. W. K. Johnson, who recently started a business in grain, feed, seed, bags and concentrates.

C. A. Babcock, who recently sold out the grain and feed milling business of the C. A. Babcock Co., as reported in the last number of the Journals, will again engage in the grain business in this market as an independent dealer.

Frank Ryer is now in charge of the grain department of the wire brokerage house of Russell, Miller & Co., succeeding Vernon Miller, now connected with Dean Witter & Co. Mr. Ryer is well known to grain men of this section of the country.

The business of Triangle Mills, Inc., has been bot by William Albers, who retired from Albers Bros. Milling Co. on Oct. 31, as reported in the Journals, and by Theodore Schommer, former general manager of Albers Bros. until Nov. 1. The name has been changed to the Triangle Milling Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hudson, S. D.—The Hudson Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator, owned by Charles Marshall and Chris Serck, burned late in December.

Claremont, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Claremont Equity Union Elvtr. & Merc. Co. is returned marked "Gone out of business."

Toronto, S. D.—Coal was recently added to the sidelines of the E. A. Brown Co., of Luverne, Minn., at this point, a scale and two coal bins being installed.

Elm Springs, S. D.—Henry Kapsch, who bot the old Mennonite flour mill at this point, has decided to re-open it as soon as he has made the necessary improvements.

Hudson, S. D.—The A. P. Frisbie Elvtr., which has been closed for some time, has been re-opened as a result of the recent burning of the Hudson Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator.

Thunder Hawk, S. D.—Oscar Lundahl, manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died in the garage of his home from the effects of carbon monoxide gas from his car. He was 52 years of age.

Lebanon, S. D.—Quick action on the part of E. G. Ely, manager of the Lebanon Equity Exchange's elevator, recently prevented what might have been a serious fire, when a blaze started in the flue and he put it out with a fire extinguisher.

Volga, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's elevator at this point was robbed, Dec. 5, of a truck load of alfalfa, sweet clover and flax seed. A little girl who happened to see the men at work, took down the number of their truck, as she was suspicious of them, and this helped to locate the thieves. The seed was recovered.

SOUTHEAST

Kosciusko, Miss.—After an idleness of several years, the plant of the Attalla Milling Co. is again in operation.

Itonceverte, W. Va.—We are contemplating installing a hammer feed mill for the spring work.—L. L. Lee & Son, by L. L. Lee.

Fort Valley, Ga.—The Peach County Milling Co., Inc., has reopened with a new mill and up-to-date equipment. The daily capacity is 300 bus. of meal and 50 sacks of flour.

Moultrie, Ga.—The Farmers Warehouse burned Dec. 28; loss, estimated at \$35,000; the building covered a whole city block and contained 400 tons of peanuts, a quantity of cottonseed meal and hulls and other farm products. The cause of the fire was believed to have been incendiarism.

TENNESSEE

Dunlap, Tenn.—A. W. Thaxton has leased his grist mill to Frank Boynton, who has taken charge.

Memphis, Tenn.—The 50th annual election of the Merchants Exchange was held Jan. 9. Harry B. McCoy was unopposed for the office of president. During the past year he was vice-pres. of the exchange.

TEXAS

Krum, Tex.—The elevator and tanks of R. L. Cole were destroyed by fire of unknown cause on Jan. 1.

Big Springs, Tex.—A new feed mill is operating here under the name of the Stallings Feed Co., Lem Stallings manager.

Happy, Tex.—J. H. Stephenson has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. After being closed for two days the elevator re-opened, and Percy Walters will continue as manager. It is generally understood that all farmers will receive 38c for their stored grain, a portion of which will be paid immediately.

Friona, Tex.—My last house, an overhaul job at Friona for the Pool, has only two openings to the top distributing spout, one for the scales and one for an 8-inch steel spout to another distributor for the bins. Find it the most convenient of any house yet built—one spout for eight bins, with an extra distributor, and grain from auto scales can get to every bin. All steel spouting was used.—Hi Ames (Enid, Okla.).

UTAH

Murray, Utah.—The mill and warehouse of the Murray Mills, Inc., and the United Egg Corp. were damaged by fire on Dec. 26; loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance.

WISCONSIN

Rio, Wis.—The Hampden Mill, owned by Bert Sheu, burned recently.

Sharon, Wis.—A. M. Rokenbrodt recently ordered a magnetic separator.

Alma, Wis.—Construction has started on a new feed warehouse for the Farmers Union.

Rock Falls, Wis.—D. W. Andrews has ordered a magnetic separator for his feed mill.

Prairie du Sac, Wis.—Von Wald & Elsing are installing a Dreadnaught magnetic separator.

Sullivan, Wis.—Gust Neitmann has bot magnetic separators for his feed mills at Sullivan and Rome, Wis.

Waterford, Wis.—G. K. Healy, operating as the Waterford Mills, has ordered a Dreadnaught magnetic separator.

Boyceville, Wis.—A magnetic separator is being added to the equipment of the Wisconsin Milling Co.'s local plant.

New London, Wis.—New London Farmers Exchange has installed an automatic magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for January has been determined by the finance com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½% per annum.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Clarence D. Moll, manager of the feed department of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., formerly with the Franke Grain Co. for many years, has been admitted to membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The death occurred recently of Mrs. Alice Donahue, wife of Lawrence Donahue, grain dealer of this city and a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. Mrs. Donahue was 36 years of age and died after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Donahue is a son of P. P. Donahue, of the Donahue-Stratton Co.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Otto Spradeau has disposed of his interest in the Glenwood City Mill & Elvtr. to George Penke. The plant will continue to be operated by M. J. Garske, who has conducted the business for the last several years under lease from Messrs. Spradeau and Penke, who rebuilt the plant this fall, following a fire several months previous.

Trade mark legislation is contemplated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to abolish the exemption hitherto accorded products marketed under distinctive names.

Glucose and starch manufacturers used 60,000,000 bus. of corn in 1931, compared with 75,000,000 bus. in 1930, according to Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

The New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution that in the opinion of the Chamber, the provision by the Government of the navigable channels and locks and of their costs of maintenance is sufficient subsidization of this kind of transportation without a further subsidization by the employment of public monies in operating the Inland Waterways Corporation at a loss, to the detriment of citizens engaged in the same business; and that the Corporation should retire from the field and leave it to citizens to whom it properly belongs.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Grain Carriers

Claude R. Porter has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1932.

Fort William, Ont.—Nineteen vessels will winter here, and already three have been chartered for grain.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The winter storage grain fleet here numbers 84 vessels, or 15 fewer than last year.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Railroad Commission has postponed the hearing on changes in the grain rate until Jan. 13.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Dec. 19 numbered 28,412, against 36,053 a year ago.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The railroad companies will petition the Texas and the Interstate Commerce Commissions for a continuance until June 24 of the reduced freight rates on cotton seed products.

Washington, D. C.—The House committee on interstate commerce decided, Jan. 5, to consider a comprehensive program of changes in present laws regulating railroads and related transportation agencies.

Denver, Colo.—Construction of a new railroad from Denver to Los Angeles, 872 miles in length, is proposed in an application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the recently incorporated Denver Pacific Railroad Co., which is not related to any other line.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s Supp. No. 12 to Tariff No. H 2439-M, Ill. C. C. No. WL-773, effective Jan. 30, increases rates on grain and grain products from Aviston, Breese, Carlyle, Lebanon, O'Fallon, and Trenton, Ill., to Cairo, Metropolis, and Thebes, Ill., and from Beckemeyer, Carbon, Caseyville, Furman and Summerfield, Ill., to Cairo, Ill.

Albany, N. Y.—Kristian Martinsen, general agent for the Wilhelmsen Line, visited Albany recently to bid for grain loads out of the new grain elevator for ocean shipment. He indicated that the Wilhelmsen Line will bring a large amount of Swedish pulpwood to Albany next year, and that the vessels will be able to take back grain, loaded at the elevator. The Wilhelmsen Line has 55 vessels in international trade, and is one of the best known Norwegian shipping firms.

Application of the Rate Increase in the 15 Per Cent Case

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 24 approved the request of the carriers to file a master tariff making effective the increased rates as a surcharge to give the carriers \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 more income. (Ex parte No. 103.)

The joint tariff so issued on 5 days notice was effective Jan. 4. It imposes surcharges of different amounts, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the present charges, on all freight except grain, certain grain products, hay, straw, rice, cotton and live stock.

Certain of the products of agriculture, in carloads, will bear a surcharge of 1 cent per 100 pounds and among these are the following: Alfalfa meal or chopped alfalfa; barley or grain skimmings; barley sprouts; beans, soya; cottonseed cake, meal and hulls; corn oil cake and meal; linseed oil cake and meal; soya oil cake and meal; feed, animal or poultry; grain, spent, dry; malt, malted grain or malt sprouts; seeds: alfalfa, clover, millet, timothy.

The tariff containing the surcharges applies thruout the United States and should be consulted for information about other commodities, in carloads, on some of which the surcharge is 2 cents per 100 pounds.

On some commodities, in carloads, such as coal, the surcharge is 6 cents per net ton.

On freight in less than carloads the surcharge is generally 2 cents per 100 pounds.

The surcharge on articles handled under transit arrangements will apply as of shipment from point of origin in the country on and after Jan. 4, 1932.

Supreme Court Annuls Rate Decision

The Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 4 annulled the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying the railroads a rehearing in the Hoch-Smith western grain rate case.

The court held that conditions had changed by the time the rehearing was asked, and warranted a new and different finding by the Commission. The court said:

The carriers alleged and offered to prove that, if the order became effective, it would reduce the gross and net operating revenues of the carriers in the Western District not less than \$20,000,000 annually; that their aggregate revenues in the first eleven months of 1930 were 14.92 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1929; that the complete figures in respect of the revenues for December, 1930, were not yet available but that the volume of traffic then carried was substantially less than that of December, 1929; that the revenue freight car loadings in January, 1931, showed a substantial decline (14.06 per cent) from those of 1930 and an even greater decline (20.98 per cent) as compared with those of 1929; that the net operating income of these carriers for 1930 was over \$100,000,000 less than their average annual net operating income for the five preceding years.

It is plain that a record which was closed in September, 1928—relating to rates on a major description of the traffic of the carriers in a vast territory—cannot be regarded as representative of the conditions existing in 1931. That record pertains to a different economic era and furnishes no adequate criterion of present requirements. While the effects of the widespread economic disturbance have had a progressive manifestation, they had been sufficiently revealed in February, 1931, when the second petition for rehearing was made, to compel the conclusion that the record of 1928 afforded no sufficient basis for the order of the Commission.

The order of the District Court refusing an interlocutory injunction is reversed, and the cause is remanded with direction to grant the injunction as prayed. It is so ordered.

It is believed the Interstate Commerce Commission will reopen the case on its own initiative, and that the carriers will act promptly in January to restore the rates that were reduced Aug. 1, 1931.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24345, Mangelsdorf Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska to Atchison, Kan., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded.

No. 24412, Willis Norton Co. v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Rates charged on wheat, in carloads, from points in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, accorded transit at Topeka, Kans., and the wheat products forwarded to points east of the Mississippi River found inapplicable. Applicable rates found to have been those published to apply to bran and shorts. Reparation awarded. Chairman Brainerd noted a dissent.

No. 24926, Chamber of Commerce, Atchison, Kan., v. Alton Railroad. Against the issues presented to the Commission in docket 2475 Omaha Grain Exchange v. Ann Arbor Railroad proportional rates on grain and grain products, carloads, from Omaha, Nebr., to destinations in Central Freight Association Territory. Alleged that if the prayer of the Omaha Grain Exchange is granted in whole or in part injustice will result to complainants in this case.

Docket No. 3686, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended from Dec. 29, 1931, until July 29, 1932, the operation of certain schedules proposing to establish a rule providing that when grain is shipped in mixed carloads with certain seeds taking grain rates, or with seeds taking 112 per cent of the grain rates, the entire carload will be rated at 112 per cent of the grain rates, whereas at present the mixture rule provides that in mixed carloads each commodity will take its own rating for its actual weight subject to specific minima.

The Chicago switching case has been ordered discontinued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the discontinuance of No. 3651 does not affect No. 19610. A complaint has been filed by shippers of the Chicago Switching District, Illinois, Indiana, and Chicago Heights, Ill., attacking as unreasonable the interstate switching rates and minimum weights that became effective Dec. 10, 1931, in purported compliance with the Commission's decision in No. 19610, the Chicago switching case.

Eighteen Years Ago --

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

-- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Supply Trade

Minier, Ill.—Henry V. Schroeder, inventor of the portable grain elevator and wagon dump, died recently.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The building trades council on Jan. 11 voluntarily accepted a 20% wage cut effective Jan. 15.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A lower schedule of prices on various types and sizes of speed reducers has been announced by the Falk Corp. Falk standard speed reducers are made in single, double and triple reductions, both horizontal and vertical, for parallel shaft and right angle drives.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Chester H. Lang, formerly assistant manager of the publicity department and then comptroller of the budget of the General Electric Co., has been appointed manager of the publicity department to succeed Martin P. Rice, who retired December 31 after more than 37 years of service with the company.

Chicago, Ill.—The Landis Award Employers Ass'n on Dec. 28 reduced the wages of building mechanics from \$1.25 to \$1 per hour. "This adjustment," said the association's announcement, "will make the cost of building construction commensurate with the general commodity prices and should increase the demand for construction, thus promoting employment."

Muncy, Pa.—L. C. Winegardner died at his home, Dec. 19, 1931, aged 72 years. Mr. Winegardner was connected with Sprout, Waldron & Co. for more than forty years, in the capacity of shop foreman, millwright and installation superintendent. His duties took him to all parts of the country, and hundreds in the milling world numbered him among their friends.

Enid, Okla.—Will say the outlook for building and repairing this 1932 season does not look very promising yet. However, there will have to be quite a lot of repair work done. Elevator owners have been doing nothing in regard to keeping up their houses, in this territory, but will surely have to do some work between now and the new crop.—H. I. Ames.

Wage reduction in the building trades are spreading widely, and in nearly all cases have been voluntarily agreed to by the workers. However, as recently as May, the latest date for which the figure is available, the index number of union hourly wage rates in the building trades was at an all-time peak, according to the November Review of the Department of Labor.

Business is learning many things from the present business cycle, one of the outstanding being the futility of making, and inaccuracy of, predictions. This year in America will bring twelve months of opportunity for hard work and constructive thinking. Business can't stop and therefore won't. The moral needs of the 120,000,000 consumers we cater to must be provided.—G. E. Cullian, Vice-Pres., Graybar Electric Co.

Industrial corporations will inevitably have to reckon with revaluation of plant assets and heavier charges for depreciation and obsolescence caused by a permanently lower level of commodity prices. A general contraction of profit margins will result, and those corporations not meeting the changed conditions will be faced with increased competition from new entrants favored by a smaller initial capital investment in production facilities.—Fitch's Trade, Industries & Securities.

Dust Explosions of 1931

The year 1931 was characterized by a large number of minor dust explosions in grain handling plants, the total number being greater than in any other year.

Some of the dust explosions of the year were in large plants where the loss of life and property might have been greater but for the dust free condition of the plants and the provision of vents for the escape of the high pressure gases.

The reported explosions of the year follow:

De Smet, S. D., Jan.—Elevator head in plant of De Smet Elevator Co. was blown off by explosion due to metal passing thru attrition mill.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 16.—Occident Elevator Co. Operator heard metal going thru attrition mill. Explosion immediately following blew out one side of driveway and one section of opposite wall. Several small fires were extinguished.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Dust explosion in steel leg elevating linseed meal damaged the leg and the siding of the head house of the steel elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Spark due to buckets striking casing.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mills Co. had cupola of elevator blown to small bits and part of work house wall blown out by dust explosion. Loss, \$55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—A dust explosion is alleged to have caused the fire that damaged the milling plant of Igleheart Bros. to the extent of \$6,000.

Labolt, S. D., Mar. 13.—An explosion blew the roof off the feed mill and scorched the interior. Several hours later a fire broke out and destroyed both the feed mill and the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co. The grinding mill was in operation but the explosion was above it.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. was damaged by an explosion of dust caused by a rheostat.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 24.—A dust explosion blew out 298 window-panes and damaged the elevator leg of the Katy Elevator.

Cummings, N. D., Apr. 18.—Elevator of Cummings Farmers Elevator Co. was damaged by explosion in a feed mill resulting in fire.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Fire following a grain dust explosion destroyed the elevator of the Slope Grain & Feed Co.

McPherson, Kan., July 10.—A dust explosion did considerable damage to the plant of Colburn Bros.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—Dust explosion broke many window panes and the following fire damaged the elevator leg in the Midwest Terminal Elevator. Loss, \$2,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22.—A bolt in linseed cake caused sparks in attrition mill of Mann Bros. Co., the explosion bulging the leg casing. No fire. Loss, \$500.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—Explosion of grain dust in working house of Wabash Elevator slightly injured 16 men. A window was jarred loose and down leg casing of one leg was split on first floor. On scale floor another leg was bulged, as was the dust prevention piping. Here the windows were blown out.

Farmington, Minn., Aug. 6.—The \$50,000 plant of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., was completely destroyed by fire following an explosion that blew the manager and three farmers thru the door unhurt. The manager heard a piece of iron going thru the feed grinder and ran for the door. One farmer was blown thru a window.

Green Valley, Minn., Sept.—The manager and another were burned in a grain dust explosion at the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co.

Underwood, N. D., Oct. 2.—An explosion in the feed mill blew off the roof of the Underwood Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator and burned the manager. The fire destroyed the building and 10,000 bus. of grain. Loss, \$18,000.

Sutton, N. D., Oct. 31.—An explosion in the feed mill started a fire that later destroyed the plant of the Sutton Equity Elevator Co. Loss, \$22,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—A hole 15 ft. square was torn in the concrete floor of the Rock Island Elevator operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. by a dust explosion that blew out wire-reinforced windows. Damage, \$5,000.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 12.—A small dust explosion in an oat clipper did no damage except to the clipper itself in the elevator of the E. G. Rall Grain Co.

Cosmos, Minn., Nov. 27.—An explosion in a feed mill blew off roof and blew out windows in the plant of the Cosmos Elevator Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—A fire in the Acme Elevator of the Acme-Evans Co. was followed by a dust explosion that blew the roof and a side wall of the head house across the railroad.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—A packer lowering a light bulb into a flour bin was blown up two stories and killed by an explosion in the bin of a 2-story building connected with the plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. The fire spread to the main building. Loss, \$200,000.

Decatur, Ill.—The Farmers & Producers Ass'n is circulating petitions asking Congress to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. A move which will help to bring more relief to the farmers than anything the Farm Board has done.

Insurance Notes

Columbus, O.—L. S. Rice, age 31 years, fire inspector for the Ohio Department of the Mill Mutuals, died December 10 at University Hospital of this city, after an illness of nearly six months. Mr. Rice received a serious head injury last July while inspecting a mill in northern Ohio.

Des Moines, Ia.—The third trial of the suit by the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co. against the Underwriters Grain Ass'n to recover fire insurance on its collapsed elevator is proceeding here. The elevator company claims the building was wrecked by a dust explosion Aug. 21, 1929, while the insurance companies contend the elevator collapsed from structural weakness. The verdict after the first trial, awarding \$20,000, was unsatisfactory to both parties.

Cotton Covered Extension Light Cords Serious Hazard

Ordinary cotton covered extension light cords constitute a serious fire hazard around any elevator. They are easily damaged, and a little wear will expose the wires. Elevator employees habitually hang them on nails, which accentuates the danger, nails wearing the insulation rapidly.

An unprotected light bulb on an extension cord, dropped into a flour bin, is alleged to have caused the dust explosion in the Omaha plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, which fatally injured one employee and caused 7 others to be severely burned.

An Indiana hatchery burned to the ground because a light cord with cotton covering was left hanging on a nail, plugged into the socket.

The safest answer to the extension light hazard is use of a two-conductor rubber sheathed cable, and a protected vaporproof light bulb. The proper kind of cables and light bulb protection will pay for themselves in length of service, and freedom from this fire hazard.

Prices Reduced on Metal Fire Barrels

The insurance companies make a decided reduction on insurance rates if your elevator is equipped with Fire Barrels. Present low prices make it possible for you to equip your elevator with Fire Barrels at a great saving. The reduction earned in insurance rates will pay for the barrels in a short time.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
CARBONDALE, PA.

Shipping Points
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Doing Business in State.—Where buyer of hay on commission for his principal in another state gave checks signed by him in payment this constituted doing business in the state.—*Massee v. Consumers Hay Co. of Rhinclander, Wis. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 238 N. W. 327.

Freight Rates.—Comparison of percentage of increase of rates complained of with percentage of increase of rates generally is not proper foundation for an order fixing a rate, because such order must be based upon what rate is reasonable at present time.—*C. & E. I. Ry. Co. v. Illinois Commerce Commission. Supreme Court of Illinois.* 175 N. E. 8.

Warehousemen.—Statute authorizing warehousemen to deliver grain at terminal market does not require delivery of identical grain represented by warehouse receipt, but only grain of same amount, kind, and quality (Rev. Code 1919, §9753).—*North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n v. Farmers Grain Co. of Firesteel. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 237 N. W. 723.

Buyer's Recourse on Failure to Grade.—Letter stating corn "inspects No. 3 yellow, 21% moisture," held to warrant condition and quality, authorizing action for breach of warranty. Buyers of carload of corn, arriving in damaged condition, had at least three remedies: To rescind contract; recoup for damages; or sue for breach of warranty.—*Herman-McLean Co. v. Carpenter. Court of Appeals of Ohio.* 174 N. E. 160.

Quarantine Regulations.—Carrier, having knowledge of inability to make shipment through quarantined area, must notify shipper of quarantine regulations unknown to shipper (Civ. Code 1910, §2712). The stipulation of facts disclosed that when the shipment was made there were in force federal and state quarantine regulations prohibiting shipment of manure in open cars through an area infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly, and that while both point of shipment and point of destination of the car were in

Sale of Exchange Membership.—Mortgagees of grain exchange membership, under showing made, held not entitled to injunction restraining sale of membership under judgment in garnishment proceeding by judgment creditor. Mortgagees did not show insolvency on part of mortgagor or refusal to pay mortgage, nor did it appear that mortgagees were in any sense parties to garnishment proceeding, and therefore bound by judgment therein. It was not shown that mortgagees had instituted suit to establish debt and validity of mortgage. Furthermore, mortgagees did not give any sufficient reason why their rights could not be fully protected by giving notice at time of threatened sale.—*Wm. H. Tyler v. Wright, Sheriff. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 33 S. W. (2d) 481.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

noninfested areas, shipment could be delivered only by transporting it through an infested area in another state. The carrier in accepting consignment and issuing bill of lading knew of the quarantine regulations effective in the other state and knew that the shipper, who had previously made other like shipments, was unaware of the regulations.—*Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. v. South Georgia Milling Co. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 161 S. E. 282.

Discounts Applying to Lower Grades

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., plaintiff, v. Hine Grain Co., Sidney, Neb., defendant, before Arbitration Com'lite No. 1 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of O. F. Bast, J. T. Buchanan and T. B. King.

Scoular-Bishop Co. does not deny the authority of Ralph Lowe, Manager of its office in Sidney, Neb., to enter into contract or make settlement and the acts are binding on it the same as though he was located in the Kansas City office. Scoular-Bishop's confirmations of sale No. 133 and No. 134 being dated at Kansas City, Mo., are evidence that the Hine Grain Co. was aware that the headquarters were at Kansas City and that the Sidney office was a branch. While the Scoular-Bishop confirmations of sale stipulated basis of grade to be Denver inspection, guaranteed to arrive at Denver cool and sweet, lower grades to apply at market differences, they failed to state what market. The confirmations of purchase by the Hine Grain Co., No. 452 and No. 453, do not show billing instructions, but instruct that drafts be made on them at Ogden. There is no evidence that cars were routed via Denver or inspected at Denver. If they had been Scoular-Bishop would have been entitled to claim that the discount prevailing in the Denver market should apply as settlement, regardless of final destination. Their confirmation of sale is so indefinite as to discount that having waived their rights to establish a discount on the basis of the Denver market, it seems to us that by billing these cars to Ogden they may be said to have agreed to accept discounts prevailing at Ogden.

Scoular-Bishop Co. makes no definite claim of the amount due on account of these four cars of corn, but apparently the plaintiff wishes to apply the cars at discounts prevailing in the Denver market at time of shipment, which discounts were approximately 4 to 8 cents a bushel lower than discounts prevailing at Ogden at time the corn arrived.

The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. should have been notified by the Hine Grain Co. promptly upon arrival of cars at Ogden of their failure to grade and the discounts at which shipments would be applied before disposition was made, and from the evidence, it appears that they were first notified on Jan. 7 after all the cars had been disposed of. There is a suggestion in Hine Grain Co.'s telegram to Arthur, Dec. 29 that Arthur called Hine Grain Co. on the phone in regard to grades and discounts on Scoular-Bishop cars, indicating verbal notice by Hine Grain Co. to Lowe, manager of Scoular-Bishop's Sidney office, at about that date. However, there is nothing in the evidence to show that they could have been applied at less discount or disposed of by Scoular-Bishop at any better basis than the cars were finally applied at. Anyone having had experience with shipments of corn to these markets, knows it is hard to dispose of off grades of grain in western markets and ordinarily western buyers expect delivery of the exact grain purchased or better, not being accustomed to accept lower grades, and the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. does not deny the statement made by the Hine Grain Co. that they had frequently warned the manager of the Scoular-Bishop office at Sidney that if they shipped corn below contract grade, they must expect heavy discounts.

Further, there is no evidence that the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. actually lost anything on these shipments, but it seems entirely probable that they were trying to minimize the discounts claimed for the benefit of their shippers. Therefore, we find for the defendants and charge the costs of the arbitration to the plaintiffs.

Failure to Comply with Arbitration Award

The Henderson Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., having failed to pay the \$3,123.72 awarded by the Arbitration Com'lite of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to the Farmers Co-operative Co., of Ade, Brook, Ind., the latter is preparing to bring suit to enforce the award.

The Henderson Milling Co. attempted to appeal the decision but failed to deposit a check or bond pending a rehearing, and was suspended from membership in the National Ass'n, effective Dec. 21.

Judgment for Personal Injury

A circular iron grain bin 40 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high was being demolished by the Scott County Milling Co. at Sikeston, Mo., when Henry Baker was injured by two yards of the concrete hopper bottom falling upon him as he was shoveling dirt from under the hopper.

Baker brought suit for damages and the defense was that the work was being done by Otis Bryant on contract. Altho this was the fact, the jury found in favor of plaintiff and the judgment in his favor for \$7,500 on account of broken leg was affirmed by the St. Louis Court of Appeals Nov. 3, 1931.—43 S. W. (2d) 441.

Landlord's Lien Held Good on Cash Rental

Landlord Schaper orally leased for cash rent a tract of land to tenant Braham, who sold the crop of buckwheat to the Farmers Exchange Co., of Rudd, Ia., and never paid the rent.

When Schaper brought suit under the landlord's lien law the elevator company put up the defense that Braham was not a tenant for one year expiring Mar. 1, but was a cropper whose lease expired when the crop was harvested, under section 10160 of the Code, so that the lien had expired before the buckwheat was bought.

The district court of Floyd County accepted the landlord's statement that the lease was for a full year, and the decision in his favor was affirmed Nov. 24, 1931, by the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Draft Bonds

provide protection against losses on Draft proceeds, caused by bank failures.

For information, write or wire

Wirt Wilson & Company

General Insurance

Builders Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Seeds

Alexandria, La.—Gulf State Seed Co. is now operating under the receivership of J. H. Cade, former pres.

Brawley, Cal.—E. W. Cuff of the Cuff-Archias Seed Co., died unexpectedly Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27. Heart failure was the cause.

Toledo, O.—Continental Seed Co. has been organized by D. D. Rowlands, Chas. P. Guelf, and D. S. Berry. It opened for business Jan. 4.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—I. K. Mayer, Mayer Seed & Feed Co. will move his business to recently leased new and larger quarters about Feb. 1.

Fargo, N. D.—Remodeling and installation of additional equipment is being effected at the North Dakota State Seed Testing Laboratory.

Chicago, Ill.—The regular mid-winter meeting of the executive com'tee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was held in the Sherman hotel here on Jan. 12, when arrangements were planned for the annual convention.

Columbia, Mo.—The Missouri College of Agriculture is discontinuing free testing of seed for germination and purity, due to drastic reductions in funds available to the University.

Baltic, O.—Loren McQueen succeeds his father, the late Jacob McQueen, as head of the McQueen Bacteria Co. For several years he has been advertising and production manager.

Lincoln, Neb.—Charles Jonas, of Howells, was named state grand champion in the annual corn show at the sessions of Nebraska Organized Agriculture.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Ames, Ia.—Controlling diseases of small grain and flax will be a subject at the Farm & Home Week of the College, Feb. 1 to 6. It will be presented on the 2nd. Seed corn testing and treatment will also be presented during the week.

Brookings, S. D.—A shortage in oats and barley, but adequate corn stocks were manifested in the seed survey conducted among South Dakota elevators by the State Seed Com'tee. Some seed for the 1932 planting will have to be imported.

Hickory Township, in Pennsylvania, claims to have a champion corn raiser in Andrew Swartz. Some of his corn grew as high as 16 ft. 2 in., and he had a great many stalks over 15 ft. On the tallest stalks the ears were 9 ft. from the ground.

Spencer, Ia.—Construction of the 18x60 ft. 1-story frame seed warehouse and branch office of the Standard Seed Co. at this point has been completed. It will be stocked from the Des Moines plant, which is equipped with cleaning and sacking machinery.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Haley-Neeley Co. has been given an exclusive contract as sales agents for the Western South Dakota Alfalfa Seed Growers Exchange of Rapid City. Seed of the latter will be stored in the Haley-Neeley warehouses at Sioux City, Ia., and here.

Washington, D. C.—Alleged federal seed loan frauds in Alabama are under investigation by the U. S. Department of Justice. This is concerned with the Alabama portion of the \$47,000,000 loaned out of the \$65,000,000 appropriated by Congress for aiding farmers and feeders.

Chicago, Ill.—A subsidiary corporation to handle seed wheat has been proposed and is expected to be organized by the Farmers National Grain Corp. Reports, given publicity by direct or indirect associates of the organization say this will require no additional marketing set-up. "Wolf! Wolf!"

Richmond, Va.—Diggs & Beadles Seed Co., Inc., succeeds to the business of Diggs & Beadles, Inc., which is now in liquidation. Officers are J. H. Thomas, pres.; C. M. Smith, vice-pres.; W. C. Butcher, sec'y-treas.; N. H. Bruce, ass't sec'y. Three of the officers are old employees of Diggs & Beadles, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Alexander "Sandy" Mathers, of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., was found dead in his hotel the afternoon of Dec. 29. Funeral services were conducted two days later by the Masonic lodge. The deceased's extensive traveling made him many friends in the seed business, who mourn his passing.

Portland, Ore.—The Coos District Bent Growers Ass'n has been formed by farmers of the Coos district who grow bent grass seed for golf courses and lawns. Seed delivered thru the Ass'n must qualify as "blue tag," 97% pure or better, with less than 1% of weed seeds. The Curl-Hand Seed Co. has been appointed sales agent.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Maricopa county farmers are forming an alfalfa growers ass'n which will certify fields and seed. Samples of seed have been forwarded to 35 experiment stations in an effort to combat inferences that the seed will kill out in comparatively moderate middle western climes. Loss of a market for the alfalfa seed is given as the reason.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—John H. Bailey, 81, pres. and early founder of Bailey & Sons Co., dealing in seeds and grain, passed away on Dec. 4. Born in Bradford, Eng., in 1850, his parents brought him to Utah at 18 months of age. In 1865 his father and he organized

the present company, one of the first to ship Utah alfalfa seed into other states. Four sons and one daughter survive.

Washington, D. C.—The patent office is studying between 30 and 35 patent applications on new plants, which have been made under the plant patent law effected May 23, 1930. Difficulties are experienced in describing non-visible plant characteristics. Court cases are expected to evolve from several early patent grants because of this and lack of precedent for proceeding under the law.

Urbana, Ill.—The annual Illinois Seed Grain Show & Utility Corn Show will be held during Farm & Home Week Jan. 11 to 15, inclusive, at the University this year. Awards will be based on a germination test for vitality and disease. The Illinois Bankers Ass'n has posted its annual \$500 prize money in the corn classes, which incites vigorous competition in selection of good seed.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Clark B. Patterson, 51, pres. of the Bluegrass Seed Growers Cooper-

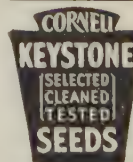
Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	235,000	51,000	5,000	1,000
Duluth	67,579	254,365	253,200	316,264
Ft. William	83,761	557,923	55,329	268,919
Milwaukee .....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Minneapolis	263,600	471,930	64,740	205,260
New York	320,000	.....	.....	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Galveston .....	.....	.....	146,870	.....
Hutchinson	114,400	291,200	.....	.....
New Orleans	1,300	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	24,000	.....	4,800	13,200
Wichita	5,200	45,500	1,300	15,600
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	15,600	37,700	.....	1,300
Hutchinson	5,200	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City .....	.....	88,550	.....	.....
Wichita	13,900	14,300	.....	3,900
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Denver	19,600	.....	.....	2,800
Ft. Worth	200,200	131,600	26,600	56,000
Louisville .....	.....	7,500	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,505,000	705,000	618,000	453,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	218,340	48,735	.....	130,345
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	2,642,000	825,000	3,065,000	1,149,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ...	99,000	67,100

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All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
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FIELD SEEDS
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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Orabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

ative Ass'n, organized last summer, and early promoter of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Marketing Ass'n, died Dec. 14. He was buried at Owingsville, Ky., the following day. R. P. Taylor, formerly Treas., replaces him as pres. of the Blue Grass Seed Growers Ass'n. D. D. Duty succeeds to Mr. Taylor's position.

Columbia, Mo.—J. W. Kuhler of Walton won a majority of the honors at the annual seed contests of the Corn Growers Ass'n held at the College, Dec. 15 and 16, including the Board of Agriculture trophy for the grand championship 10 ears of corn, the American Corn Products Co. trophy for the champion bushel, and the Missouri Ruralist trophy for the championship 10 ears of yellow corn.

Seattle, Wash.—Members of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n and Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington are warned to beware of purchasing red clover seed from parties the source of whose supply is not definitely known to them, or who are not themselves responsible parties. There have been reported to us thefts of red clover seed from Yakima Valley which seed was later sold to dealers on the west side, resulting in loss to the dealers, and, in one case, of the apprehension of the thieves.—Floyd Oles, sec'y.

Field Seeds Movement Slow

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Movement of red and alsike clover seed was rather slow during the two weeks ended December 29, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Growers were not offering much seed at prevailing prices and some had indicated they would hold their seed for local sale in the spring. At the close of the year about 60 per cent of the crop had been sold. At the close of 1930 as well as at the end of 1927 and 1928 about 70% to 75% had been sold. At the close of 1929 about 55% had been sold.

New Principle in Seed Cleaning

Frederick C. Dyer, associate professor of mining engineering in the University of Toronto, writes that in collaboration with H. L. McClelland, by recognizing and making use of a physical characteristic of seeds, overlooked previously, they have been able to make an almost complete separation of catchfly, bladder campion and white cockle seeds from alfalfa and clover seed.

Alsike containing 800 catchfly seeds to the ounce, by the new process, has been cleaned until there remained only four of the noxious weed seeds.

No public explanation of the process in detail will be made until some points have been given further consideration, writes Professor Dyer. "It is probable that further work will extend the field of this process, which is along quite new lines."

Plant Results at Experiment Stations

Hardigan alfalfa outyielded all other strains in hay production in 9 years of testing at the Michigan Station. It was closely followed by Grimm, Cossack, and Ontario Variegated. Among the better common alfalfas were LeBeau and common alfalfa seed from Michigan, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and the Dakotas. Arizona, Argentine and South Africa seed were not hardy enough for Michigan conditions.

Variation in chemical composition of individual varieties of wheat grown at the Michigan Station occur from year to year, especially in protein content. The Station observes on the four-year series of tests just ended that "In seasons when dry weather occurs during the formation of the kernel, the protein content runs high, and vice versa. . . . Flour milled from wheat grown during a dry season bakes a better loaf of bread."

Farm Seed Group Feel Money for Seed Will Appear

Sixty-five members of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, gathered at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Jan. 11, for their annual mid-winter meeting, felt that despite the financial situation, countless numbers of farmers have been putting the proceeds of sales in tin cans and socks so that it would be available for necessary spring purchases. When it is time to buy seeds this will appear and will make better business for the seedsmen because it will be cash.

The tenor of the two sessions was encouraging for the seedsmen. A shortage is manifest in all classes of clover seed, including sweet clover, red clover, alsike, alfalfa and others, last season's crop producing the lowest volume since 1915. Liberal seeding will be necessary to prevent another short crop, maintain pastures and supplies of hay. Because of severe drouth in northwestern states last year, a large percentage of the spring seeding of clovers and grasses was destroyed.

Development of home gardening by suburban dwellers in an effort to cut living costs is expected to cause good business for the garden seed groups.

Efforts are being made in the seed trade to tighten up credit, reflected in the comments of one that his firm would limit credit of the retail dealers to 33% to 50% of former allowances, and demand payment for the first delivery before shipping a second.

Railroad rates, recently increased, was the principal subject before the morning session, and the membership voted to subscribe liberally to the Traffic Bureau now being maintained by the American Seed Trade Ass'n to untangle the traffic problems of its members and work for lower rates.

C. C. Massie, pres. of the Group, composed of wholesale field and grass seed dealer members of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, presided over the two sessions. The regular annual convention will be held in June in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Minnesota Smut Survey Finals

Marquis, Durum and Ceres are the leading varieties of wheat grown in Minnesota and each is susceptible to smut. A survey conducted in 1930 and 1931 in five counties of the state, as a result of increased marketings of smutty wheat since 1923, discovered only 32% of the growers in one county treated their seed wheat for smut. The highest number in any of the 5 counties was 62%.

Average success from treatment varied from 31% to 68%. Machine treated seed resisted smut better than that mixed and treated by hand. Spray methods of formaldehyde and shovel mix of copper carbonate treatments were not very effective, compared to the machine processes. Failure of wheat farmers to use machines in treating accounted for many of the failures. Likewise failure to remove smut balls before treatment often lead to recontaminating the seed.

The survey was made by the extension division of the University of Minnesota.

A milk cow will eat an average of about 3 lbs. of silage and 1 lb. of hay daily to each 100 lbs. of live weight, when fed to the limit of her appetite. Some variation occurs in accordance with the kind and quality of the roughage and the individual preferences of the cow. When dry roughage only without silage is fed a cow will consume about 2 lbs. of roughage for each 100 lbs. live weight. These figures assume grain feeding according to production.

"Bargain Seed" a Fallacy

Beware of so-called "bargain" seeds which are offered for sale, says Indiana State Seed Commissioner H. R. Kraybill. The seed business is highly competitive and when seed is offered for sale much below the prevailing price it is almost certain to be of low quality.

A typical case wherein a lot of red clover seed was offered for sale at \$3 per bushel, is cited. Suspecting it was of poor quality the prospective purchaser submitted the sample to the experiment station seed laboratory. Analysis showed the sample contained only 77% of pure seed and that its germination was only 41.5%. It would require three bushels of such seed to furnish as many live seeds as one bushel of good red clover. The cost of pure live seed was as high as the prevailing price for good seed.

This poor seed contained almost 9% weed seeds, including over 29,000 noxious weed seeds per pound among which were 720 dodder seeds. The sower of such seed would infest his field with dangerous weeds.

Tested seed may seem to cost more, but it is dependable. An elevator operator can not afford to damage his reputation by offering other than dependable seeds for sale.

Colorado Seedsmen Elect Officers

A meeting of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at Fort Collins last month at which J. H. Burrell, Rocky Ford, was elected pres.; F. C. Vetting, Denver, vice-pres.; Charles I. Simpson, Denver, sec'y.

Twenty-five members and agricultural associates convened at the afternoon session for round table discussion of such pertinent subjects as the "Field Seed Situation and Farming Conditions," "Contract crops and conditions in the Arkansas Valley," and "Farming Conditions in Northern Colorado."

Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892

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Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS

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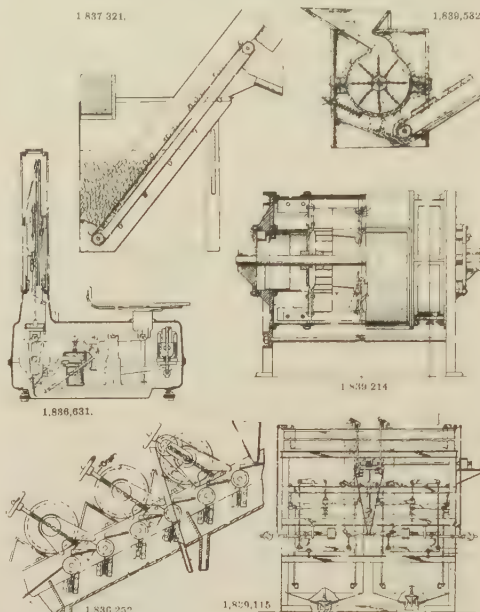
1,839,214. Grain Washing and Drying Machine. David Geddes, Berkeley, Cal. A machine for washing and drying grain comprising a casing, a shaft extending therethru, longitudinally extending beaters, spider arms connected to the beaters and to the shaft and guy-rods connecting the beaters intermediate the spider arms.

1,839,115. Scale. Stanley G. Murray, Pas-saic, N. J. The scale comprises a plurality of scale supported weigh hoppers, means for supplying material to be weighed successively to said hoppers, means for discharging the weighed material from hoppers, a rotatable member for operating the supply and discharge means, a motor for rotating the member for operating supply and discharge means, and means governed by the weighing movements of hoppers for controlling the operation of motor.

1,839,532. Grinder. Longino F. Calhoun, Winona, assignor of one-half to Wm. R. Hodges, Winona, Miss. In a grinding machine the combination of a housing, a drum mounted in the housing, means to feed materials to the drum thru the housing, a shaft axially in the drum, means exteriorly of the housing for driving said shaft, a plurality of radially extending flexible beaters associated upon the shaft for rotation therewith for beating materials in the drum, and protecting discs of substantially the same internal diameter of the drum keyed for rotation with the shaft and disposed in said drum at opposite sides of the same with the beating elements therebetween.

1,837,321. Seed Treating Machine. Wm. E. Ghent, Atlanta, N. Y., assignor to Boggs Mfg. Co., Atlanta, N. Y. A seed treating machine comprising a tank for holding a fluid in which the seed are deposited for treatment, an elevator within the tank projecting above and arranged to operate within the fluid and

including members arranged to convey the seed therefrom, flexible seed supporting means disposed within and near the bottom of the tank in the path of said members arranged to be deflected thereby during operation of the elevator, means for receiving the seed from the elevator arranged to convey



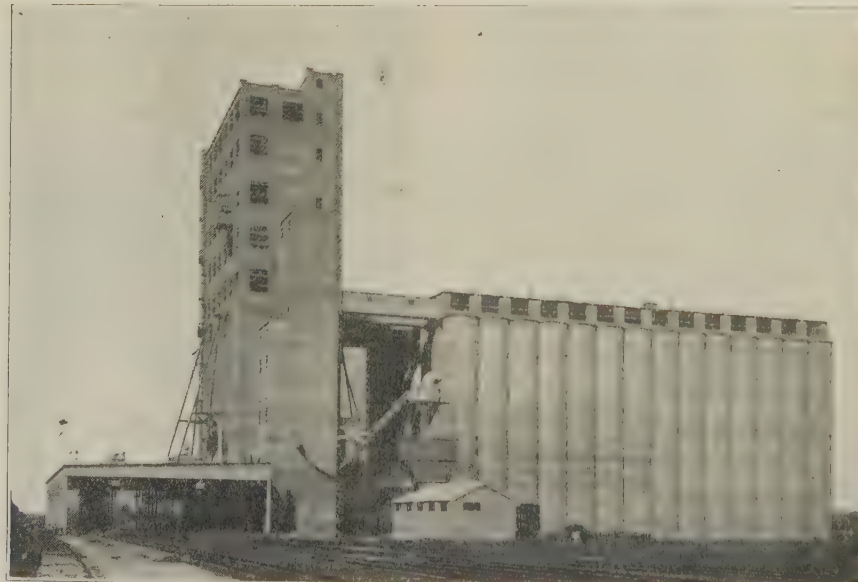
the same to a predetermined point, a device adjustable for deflecting the seed conveyed to said point into different paths to permit discharge of the seed into receptacles occupying different positions relative to said device, and means for operating the elevator.

1,836,631. Automatic Weighing Scales. Wm. Timson, Soho Foundry, Birmingham, Eng. An automatic weighing scale embodying a weighbeam, a scale plate supported from the

weighbeam, a weight indicating mechanism disposed above the scale plate, means for connecting the weighbeam to the weight indicating mechanism, a pair of oppositely acting pendulums disposed below the scale plate and at the opposite end of the weighbeam to that which has connection with the weight indicating mechanism, said pendulums being disposed and adapted to oscillate in a plane at right angles to the weighbeam, a common compensating member connecting the two pendulums and means for connecting the compensating member to the weighbeam.

1,836,262. Magnetic Separator. Fred R. Johnson, Hamburg, N. Y., assignor to the Exolon Co., Bladell, N. Y. In a magnetic separator, an inclined frame, a spaced series of pole pieces disposed across the frame, a spaced series of magnetized rotors journaled transversely of frame beneath pole pieces and spaced therefrom, a spaced series of grain feeders disposed between the several rotors to form therewith a means for feeding a grain stream continuously from the top towards the bottom of the separator, each feeder having a delivery near the top-most part of a rotor and adapted to project a grain stream over the rotor, said pole pieces and rotors co-operating to produce in the region of the grain feeders magnetic fields having each a component of convergence in a direction opposed to the motion of the stream on a feeder and effective to retard the magnetic particles on feeder and a component of convergence normal to the motion of the stream and effective to deflect the magnetic particles on the feeder into a stratum towards the bottom of the stream with the non-magnetic particles disposed above the magnetic particles so as to be free to over-run the magnetic particles as the grain stream enters the gap between a pole piece and rotor.

Charlie Morrow, Houston county poultry demonstrator, could buy a 500-pound bale of cotton every week with the egg money from 400 pullets, says a news clipping from Houston, Tex. The problem is what would he do with the cotton.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—1000 Bushels Hourly
CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR, operated by Continental Elevator Co., Kansas City, Mo.

*Hess Driers Are Patented.
We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others.
We Guarantee This.*

KANSAS CITY 1930 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Eagle Elevator

Operated by Vanderslice-Lynds Co.

KANSAS CITY 1931 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Continental Elevator

Operated by Continental Elevator Co.

KANSAS CITY 1931 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER

Rock Island Terminal Elevators operated
by Simonds Shields Lonsdale Grain Co.

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Feedstuffs

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual convention of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington is scheduled for the Tacoma hotel here, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual midwinter meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was scheduled for Jan. 14, to discuss freight rates and the milk situation.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on Jan. 20-21. Several important questions are slated for the meeting, according to Louis Abbott, Hamburg, sec'y.

Bath, N. Y.—M. J. Ward & Son have an 11,000 gal. steel storage tank for molasses at their Savona plant. To operate the molasses mixers at both Savona and here they truck supplies needed at this plant in steel oil drums.

Dallas, Tex.—A survey conducted by the Dallas News indicated 12 Texas counties wanting feed mills to be established. They are Cochran, Gaines, Hale, Hall, Jones, Randall, Martin, Presidio, Kendall, Bee, Brooks and Zavalla.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Feed Dealers Ass'n has been organized here, with Will E. Gupton as pres. and O. T. Kittrell, secy-treas. Its purpose is to promote the interests of local feed firms. Meetings will be held monthly.

Toledo, O.—"Starting Off Right" entitles a booklet being distributed by the Kasco Mills, Inc., covering the 5 important points in chick raising; healthy, vigorous chicks, proper management, proper equipment, sanitation and correct feed.

Kansas City, Mo.—D. Tilson was elected pres. of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n recently, when R. E. Huffine was made 1st vice-pres.; N. C. Campbell, 2nd vice-pres.; G. Stuart Brubaker, Lloyd M. Faris, and William Musterman, directors.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—An average of 1,027 mills reporting to the Department of Commerce, have ground a total of 4,175,920-478 lbs. of mill offal in the preparation of 50,453,816 barrels of flour from 233,098,522 bus. of wheat during the 5 months, July-November, inclusive.

Detroit, Mich.—The Larowe Milling Co. is sending two trucks filled with moving picture apparatus to meetings of its dealers showing the latest selling arguments in a

film entitled, "Dave Lowell Figures It Out," for dairy men, and "What's Ahead," for the poultry feeders.

Lincoln, Neb.—Federal feed loans totaling \$168,777 have been sent into seven north-eastern drouth area counties of Nebraska, according to the Agricultural College extension service. Thirty-two applications for loans still pending will probably bring the total above \$175,000.

Bath, N. Y.—With a large grain crop in this section farmers are showing tendency to use supplemental feeds with their home grown grains. This section recently formed a group ass'n and started working on a cash basis, which is meeting with remarkable success. We only regret the step was not taken sooner.—M. J. Ward & Son.

Seattle, Wash.—Meetings of feed dealers for election of district governors to serve from Feb. 20 for a term of 3 years will be held at Evergreen Hotel, Vancouver, Jan. 21, for the Southern district; Leopold Hotel, Bellingham, Jan. 18, for the Bellingham district; St. Helen's Hotel, Chehalis, Jan. 22, for the Lewis County district.—Floyd Oles, Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Vienna, Hungary—5,000 tons of Hungarian wheat in possession of Futura, Hungarian grain exporting company in liquidation, have been purchased by the Austrian government and is being disposed of to cattle breeders and feeders at a price comparable with the purchase figure. No import duty, it being a government purchase, is a factor in making the price low.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Grange League Federation of New York, better recognized as the G. L. F., which has been buying for its members ever since organization, is now organizing a new corporation to be known as the Cooperative G. L. F. Marketing Co., to merchandise the produce of its members with the exception of milk. The principal office will be at Ithaca, and branches will be maintained at New York City and here. comment is unnecessary.

Madison, Wis.—Research into the possibilities for increasing the vitamin D content of milk thru feeding dairy cows in milk producing centers, is being carried on by the research Foundation of the University of Wisconsin. This follows discovery about two years ago that vitamin content of milk was increased by feeding cows irradiated yeast. Hospital authorities contend that 80% of the children in urban districts suffer from rickets in some degree. Strong vitamin D content in the milk would overcome faulty assimilation of calcium, improving their health.

Feed Grinding Charges in Washington

Members of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington in the Bellingham District, held a local meeting last month at which they discussed feed grinding charges and costs.

Current grinding charges were \$2 per ton with variations in charges for delivering, most of the dealers having a price for this additional service, usually considered inadequate.

In a few communities special prices and bargain days have developed as trade boosters, tho the dealers had little to say about the merits of such practice.

Portable Milling Co. in Receivership

On Dec. 24 court order appointed Charles E. Lynde receiver for the Portable Milling Co. of Des Moines, Ia., manufacturers of portable hammer mills which have found their way into many parts of Iowa and surrounding states, principally on a finance plan.

The order followed petition of Paul Bowen, Grant County, Wisconsin, alleging the company owed him \$3,700, that it had an indebtedness of \$409,107.91 and assets of \$448,656.78, after deduction of \$80,438 for depreciation, as of Nov. 30.

A number of claims are alleged to have been filed against the company in behalf of men who were creditors by virtue of deposits they made at the time they were given positions, operating portable mills under contracts with the company.

Independent Feed Dealers Organize to Fight Power Rates

R. L. Voelz, initiator of the Independent Feed Dealers of the Northwest, called a charter meeting of the tentative organization at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., on Dec. 29. About 70 feed grinder operators, mostly from Minnesota, where intensive organization work has been done, attended.

Under the leadership of Mr. Voelz, the organization took form and pledged itself to work, in the interests of its members and the trade, to bring about lower and more uniform power rates, fight portable mill competition, and persuade large commercial feed manufacturers to cease selling feeds at wholesale prices direct to farmers and truck drivers coming to their plants. Further work outlined was to reduce insurance premiums and build up a cooperative buying agency. Arrangements have already been made to furnish the membership with freight and truck rate and other transportation information.

Temporary officers elected are: Rudolph Emerson, Wanamingo, pres.; O. J. Barth, Anoka, vice-pres.; R. L. Voelz, Minneapolis, sec'y and gen'l mgr. Directors are: N. Johnson, Owatonna; A. Roloff, Louisville; A. D. Johnson, Nelson; M. Borck, Rogers; L. N. Schmit, Rollingstone; and J. F. Schaefer, Adams. All officers and directors are Minnesota men. A resolution was adopted giving them full power to call another meeting at their discretion.

Sec'y Voelz, who says preliminary solicitations brought in 225 applications for membership, will continue organization work in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa. His address is Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Paris, Ida.—Live stock interests of Bear Lake county have asked Gov. Ross to declare the county in need of drouth relief, to secure lower freight rates on feed. The county is reported to have only 100,000 tons of hay, half the necessary supplies.

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	8,303	741	1,742	
Cincinnati	1,331	5,995		
Denver	2,233	1,727		
Ft. Worth	11	187		
Kansas City	7,212	16,284	1,440	6,816
Milwaukee	48	108		12
Minneapolis	1,664	1,839	42	89
New York	424			
Peoria	30	650	40	70
St. Louis	1,896	9,372	360	4,692
San Francisco	1,433			

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during November, 1931, compared with November, 1930, and for the 11 months ended with November, 1931, as compared with the same period a year ago, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

	November		11 mos. ended	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Hay	243	238	5,313	5,336
Cottonseed cake ..	44,526		107,990	25,813
Linseed cake	20,488	12,425	203,010	160,892
Other oil cake	2,864	109	43,804	8,247
Cottonseed meal ..	11,535	1,554	30,097	17,559
Linseed meal	903	360	8,544	10,468
Other oil meal	195	38	1,518	2,097
Oyster shell	3,085	4,678	55,211	49,055
Fish meal	17		2,678	
Alfalfa meal	218		1,896	
Mixed dairy feed ..	236	185	1,838	1,732
Mixed poultry feed ..	334	506	5,837	5,951
Other mixed feed ..	386	306	6,858	11,431
All other feed	9,188	1,254	33,751	16,714

Kansas City Establishes Millfeed Futures

The proposed millfeed futures market under consideration by the membership of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the past several weeks, received almost unanimous approval by a vote of 138 for, and 4 against on the 28th of last month. Accordingly the proposed rules (GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Dec. 23, pg. 731) were effected and trading begun on Jan. 4.

A brief ceremony preceded the first opening. Thad L. Hoffmann, representing the southwestern milling industry and its ass'ns, lauded the enterprise of the Board of Trade in establishing a hedging market which could be beneficially used to protect milling and millfeed interests from carrying undue price risks. He pledged the market the support of the milling trade.

Frank A. Theis, pres. of the Board of Trade, in behalf of the organization, explained reasons for establishing the millfeed futures facilities, pledged honest and efficient service from the membership in handling millfeed future orders, and asked the co-operation of manufacturers, brokers, distributors and consumers of millfeeds in helping the market progress.

At 10 a. m. Market Reporter Walter A. Hinchman called for trading to begin. The first trade was the sale of 500 tons of January bran at \$10 a ton, by Thad L. Hoffmann to Frank A. Theis, who acted for an outside principal. This opening gun was followed by other trades that brought the buying and selling volume for the day to 2,425 tons, bran and shorts combined, considered a healthy start.

Establishment of the market creates hedging facilities for the many millfeed interests of the southwest. Mills have been able to hedge their grain purchases ever since establishment of Boards of trade, but the by-products division, wherein is all their profit, has been a loose end which mills are more than glad they can now tie down. Grains have demonstrated inability to act as a conservative hedge for millfeeds.

The new facilities become available to all parts of the country thru wire connections. Foreign merchandisers, and allied industries, such as the feed manufacturers, dairymen, brokers and wholesalers, are expected to use them freely.

The immense grain fields of the Southwest are looked upon as the source of an almost limitless supply of millfeeds. Excellent rail facilities in every direction give Kansas City a marketing advantage.

Trading begins on call of Walter A. Hinchman, appointed market reporter, at 10 a. m., 11:30 a. m. and 12:45 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the last call is omitted.

Option months designated at the beginning of trading were limited to deliveries in January, February, March, April, May and June.

James Russell, official Board of Trade Sampler, was designated official inspector of millfeeds, authorized to assess charges of \$1 per car for inspection service.

The Southwestern Laboratories were designated official chemists to determine fibre contents of millfeeds, charging \$2 per car on

single car lots, \$1.50 per car on lots of three or more owned by the same firm.

Trading in millfeeds broadens the scope of operation for members of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Their action in establishing the market is consistent with the pioneer action of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and the Portland Merchants Exchange. Establishment of millfeed trading on other major markets is a logical expectation for the future.

Pig Survey Shows Heavy Increase

The pig survey forecasts prospective upturns in the sale of tankage and other concentrates necessary for bringing the animals to market weight quickly. Country elevator operators, selling concentrates and doing grinding and mixing will find joy in the 19.7% increase in size of the fall pig crop for 1931 over that of 1930, as demonstrated by the Dec. 1 survey of the Division of Crop & Livestock Estimates, U. S. D. A., covering approximately 73,000 farms. This increase, combined with the indications of the June survey as to increase in the spring pig crop gives a total pig crop for the country about 9% larger than in 1930, an increase in the Corn Belt equivalent to more than 4,500,000 pigs.

The increase in the fall pig crop was 21% in the North Central States (Corn Belt) where over 80% of the commercial hog supply is produced; 15.8% in the North Atlantic States, 3.7% in the South Atlantic, 19.2% in the South Central and 33.2% in the Western. For the United States it was the largest percentage increase in the fall pig crop over the previous year reported in the 10 years for which similar surveys have been made and second largest for the Corn Belt.

The percentage increases in the number of sows farrowed in the fall of 1931 over 1930 were about the same as increases in pigs saved for both the United States and the Corn Belt, the number of pigs saved per litter being practically the same both years.

The need for salt in addition to oyster shells in a poultry ration has never been proved or disproved, tho it is common practice to add from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% in the average mix.

Cottonseed Meal Slightly Up

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The week's activities in cottonseed meal on the Memphis market culminated with an advance of \$1 per ton, the lowest prices being on Monday and Tuesday and the highest price paid today when Feb. meal sold at \$14. Market inclined to drag badly the first part of the week and was under pressure. Toward the end of the week, in sympathy with advancing stock markets and strong grain markets, the price of cottonseed meal was forced up from \$13 to \$14, but more selling developed than the market could take and prices dropped back 10 to 25 cts. per ton. Since Jan. 1, there has been better demand for actual meal than in December. This demand is seasonal and is not quite as good as may have been expected. It has not kept pace with production and actual meal is available in volume at present price level.

The feed business on the whole has been very quiet and further weakness in dairy and poultry products have tended to bring about declines in competitive concentrates. Gluten feed and gluten meal, soya bean meal and linseed meal have all declined in the past two weeks. More optimism is displayed at present as many believe general conditions have begun to improve, that the worst of the depression has been seen. Today's trading in cottonseed meal was light and the price at the close was practically unchanged from yesterday.

Big 10 Hog Supplement

Every once in a while someone asks, "What is the Iowa Big 10 supplement for hogs?" Familiar to practically every hog raiser in Iowa, yet it is known only as a name in many other sections of the country to which the production of pork has spread. Hence it will bear repeating:

Big 10 Formula

Tankage, 60% protein	40.	parts
Linseed meal, 33% protein or better	15.	"
Cottonseed meal, 41 to 43% protein	20.	"
Peanut oilmeal, 40% or better	9.	"
Alfalfa meal, leafy and fine ground	12.8	"
Common salt	1.	"
Limestone, 98% calcium carbonate	1.5	"
Wood ashes, hardwood .....	.5	"
Iron oxide, commercial .....	.198	"
Potassium iodide .....	.002	"

Another Iowa hog supplement that has gained wide popularity is the Trinity Mixture. This is made up:

Trinity Mixture

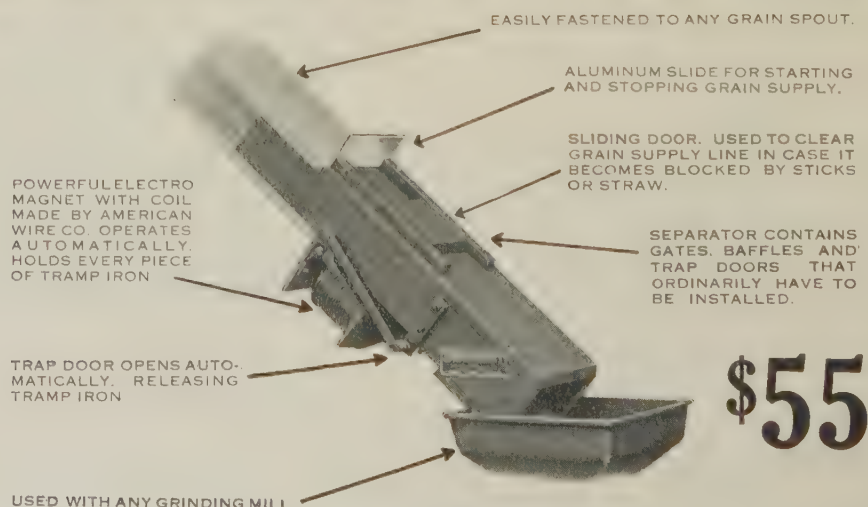
60% protein tankage	50	parts
Linseed oil meal	25	"
Alfalfa meal, leafy and fine ground	25	"

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the February delivery:

	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 9
Bran	\$11.70	\$11.80	\$11.35	\$11.85	\$12.15
Shorts	12.55	12.25	11.25	12.50	12.50
Midds.	11.45	11.65	10.95	12.10	12.15

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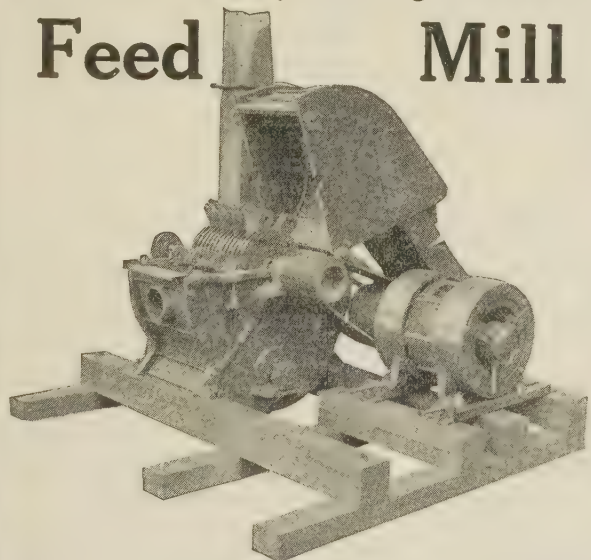


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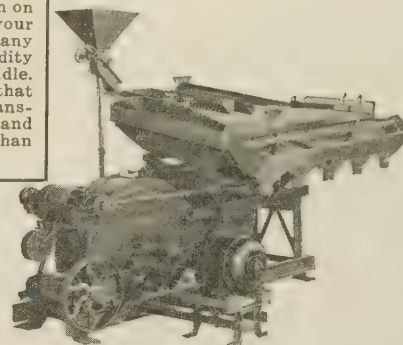
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"Your machine paid for itself with the first three carloads we ran over it"

W. J. Lawther Mills
Dallas, Texas.

The Lawther Mills had been hauling their oat hulls away and dumping them. A total loss. In fact it was an expense, because it cost something to haul the oat hulls to the dumping grounds.

Knowing that their waste hulls contained some pure oat groats, the Lawther Mills had been trying to devise a means by which they could recover this pure oat groat content.

Hearing about the wonderful success seedsmen were having with our Specific Gravity Separator, they decided to investigate. We made a free test separation, and found that a large percentage of their waste hulls contained pure oat groats.

They immediately ordered a machine, and told us later that out of the first three carloads run over the machine they recovered enough pure oat groats to pay for it.

For a limited time we are offering, free, samples taken direct from the Lawther Mills. Included in one package are three samples. (1) Material before going over our machine; (2) Refuse from our machine, husks only; (3) Pure oat groats.

See for yourself what our machine is doing for the Lawther Mills. It will save you just as much money as it saves them. Don't delay another day. Send the coupon for your free samples.

NOTICE: Our machines are fully protected by patents and infringers or users of any infringing machines will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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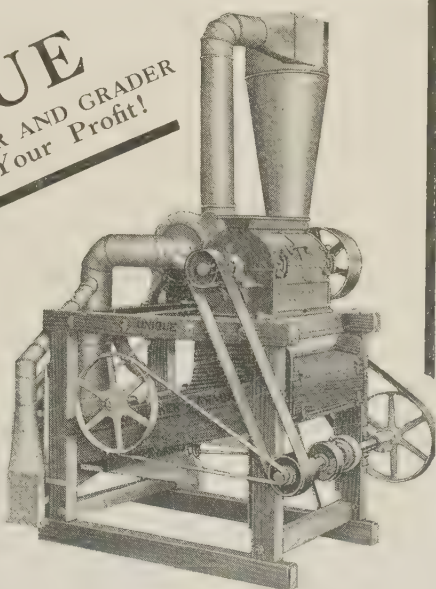
This is a complete outfit for producing clean, uniform cracked corn. It is neat and compact — everything is placed in one substantial frame. The machine comes to your mill ready to be connected to power. No costly changes to your building—no expensive millwright charges. And the machine operates efficiently at all times with the least possible maintenance. It is indeed a profit producer.

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Figuring Formulas to Meet Individual Needs

Immediately after the great Chicago conflagration, while the debris was still sending burning embers aloft and the air was filled with smoke and charred particles, an opportunist was found on the streets, selling goggles to protect the eyes of searchers who delved in the ruins to recover what they could of burned property, or set about relief work among the needy. Years later, at the head of a great merchandising concern, when he had reached a stage of affluence so reporters and interviewers besieged him with requests for the secret of his success, he said:

"I've always tried to sell something that people wanted. You can ride with the tide much easier than you can buck it."

Homely merchandising sense, applicable to the business of every elevator operator who has seen the need for feed grinding and mixing equipment in his territory and fitted his plant to fill the demand and profitably develop it.

It is not enough to fill the demand with a feed, or a concentrate. Every plant with grinding and mixing equipment can do this after a fashion. The man who studies the problem of feeding, so he can honestly and correctly advise his patrons in their feeding problems, is a greater rarity. Purchasers will flock to trade with him if they find his advice dependable.

"What kind of grain mixture shall I feed with the roughage and grain I have on the farm?" is a question that comes often to the local feed grinder and mixer.

Finding the most economical grain mixture is little more than a problem in mathematics. Protein is the principal factor involved.

The proper amount of protein to balance the roughage is the first problem involved. Familiar dairy farm hays, if the hay is the only roughage fed, require protein percentages in the grain mixtures as follows: alfalfa hay, soy bean hay or cowpea hay, 8 to 10%; red clover and alsike clover hay, 10 to 12%; mixed hay, 14 to 16%; timothy, red top, sudan grass hay, and non-legume dry roughage like corn fodder, corn stover, wheat straw, oat straw, and others, 18 to 20%.

These figures are changed a little if silage is fed with the hay to the limit of appetite. A dairy cow will usually eat about 3 lbs. of silage and 1 to 2 lbs. of hay to each 100 lbs. of live weight, and this changes the protein intake from the roughage. Where silage is fed with the hay crude digestible protein percentages in the grain mixture should be: for alfalfa or soy bean hay of good quality, 10 to 12%; red clover or alsike, of good quality, alfalfa or soy bean hay of medium to poor quality, 12 to 14%; mixed hay, 14 to 17%; non-legume dry roughage, 18 to 20%.

A table published on page 466 of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, April 10, 1929, compiled from Henry & Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," gives the digestible nutrients in various classes of feedstuffs, including the total percentage of digestible crude protein. Such tables may be readily obtained from a number of sources, including this publication.

Obviously, if 100 lbs. of corn contains 8.4 lbs. of protein, and 100 lbs. of barley contains 9.3 lbs. of protein, the average of a 50-50 mixture would be 8.85%. For feeding with good quality alfalfa hay this mixture of two grains ground together would be satisfactory from the protein standpoint.

For non-legume hays, or low protein roughage such as corn fodder this protein content would be much too low to enable the cow to produce milk satisfactorily. It would have to be increased by the addition of such high protein concentrates as linseed meal, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, gluten

meal, or any of several others. The former runs about 31.7% protein; the second, 39.7%; cottonseed meal, 37%. So a mixture of equal parts of these protein concentrates would be about 36.1% protein. A formula made up of 100 lbs. corn, 100 lbs. barley, and 100 lbs. of a mixture made up of equal parts of these three protein concentrates would give a 300 lb. mix of 17.9% protein grain supplement for feeding with good quality non-legume roughages or poor quality mixed hay.

This principal of building up a formula utilizing maximum amounts of local grains, by adding to them the necessary amounts of high protein concentrates to achieve the desired protein percentage is simply one of using tables of nutrients and using mathematics to level out the percentages. It works the same way on other feeding factors such as carbohydrates, and fats.

Green Feed Helps Hatchability

Numerous experiments have demonstrated the advantage of green feed in promoting hatchability of eggs. Poor hatchability is commonly coupled with confinement, lack of sunlight, lack of exercise, heavy production and other factors.

On the assumption that poor hatchability is a nutritional fault in winter eggs, since spring and summer eggs, when birds are on range, do not seem to share it, it would seem desirable to afford substitute conditions approximating those of natural range and sunlight as closely as possible.

Experiments at the Ohio Station in 1924 indicated a combination of green feed and vitamin D oil is needed to make eggs into potential chicks.

In one of these several lots of 10 white leghorn hens each, were confined indoors where sunlight was excluded. They were given an all mash ration, supplemented with varying amounts of cod-liver oil, alfalfa leaf meal and a combination of the two.

The control ration failed to produce good hatchability in the eggs laid. The addition of 1 to 3% cod liver oil showed no improvement. Adding 5% alfalfa leaf meal to the control ration effected some improvement, but was not nearly so effective as a combination of cod-liver oil and alfalfa meal. Eggs that hatched from the basal ration was 23.6%; from the addition of 1% cod liver oil, 29.1%; from addition of 3% cod liver oil, 27%; from addition of 5% alfalfa leaf meal, 37.3%; from addition of 1% cod liver oil and 5% alfalfa leaf meal, 58.8%. Evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of cod liver oil and alfalfa meal combined.

This bore out the hypothesis established in earlier experiments. It was checked in a verifying experiment, wherein meat scrap was used in the basal ration, with skimmilk replacing the meat scrap in one lot. The results further demonstrated conclusions from the former experiment, also developing that milk and alfalfa leaf meal had something in common that increased hatchability when fed in combination with cod liver oil, or when the birds were exposed to direct sunlight.

Obviously the nutritional requirements of breeding flocks confined indoors is more exacting than when they are out on range and can consume forage, insect proteins, and absorb sunlight to their heart's content. It is up to the feeder to protect the future of his flock by supplying nutritional needs of his breeding pens.

A red sow, owned by Jim Demarais, Waverly, Minn., has given birth to three dozen pigs in two litters this year. From each litter a dozen pigs have survived. Wonder what he feeds her. Looks like opportunity for some of the mineral feed manufacturers.

Grain Alone Not Enough for Poultry

Because whole grains are cheap there is temptation to feed little else to hens, a costly program. Chemical analysis of an egg shows the yolk is made up principally of carbohydrates, readily found in grains. But the yolk is only half the egg, and hens do not lay half eggs. The white is principally composed of protein, which the hen must get in her feed.

Protein shortages are chief among failures of farm feeders, because they are not commonly produced in sufficient quantity in the right form on the farm.

A six-year test in Missouri demonstrated hens receiving no proteins averaged only 61 eggs annually per head. Proteins added to the diet, caused hens to average from 117 to 125 eggs each per year. The additional eggs were produced on only 5½ lbs. of protein per hen per year.

Protein concentrates of animal origin have proved most efficient in poultry production, altho vegetable proteins have given excellent results when balanced properly with minerals.

Alfalfa meal, dried skim or buttermilk and a small quantity of vitamin D oil are common concentrates in poultry rations, that have demonstrated their ability to improve poultry rations. Most mashes contain them, with the exception of vitamin D oil. The latter is not necessary when the hens or chicks have access to plenty of sunlight.

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Excellent Service

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Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Urbana, Ill.—A short course in poultry feeding, housing and management is being offered during Farm & Home Week, Jan. 11 to 15, inclusive, at the University of Illinois. The present margin in poultry production is expected to make the course popular.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Local members of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington are planning a meeting of poultrymen on a country-wide scale late in January. Education of the attendance to proper feeding and poultry management is the purpose. If successful, the plan will be followed by feed men in other ass'n districts.

Seward, Neb.—Harry Cummins, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n, who has developed an extensive feed grinding and mixing business, was on the program of the Nebraska State Poultry Ass'n convention, talking about use of mash concentrates with farm grown grains in feeding poultry. The local grinder and mixer, said Mr. Cummins, saves the poultry man expensive "experimental work," "freight," and "salesmanship" costs.

New South Wales.—Australian poultry men, buying cheap wheat for feeding chicks, have suffered serious losses, discovering when a product is a bargain it should be carefully examined to learn if it has flaws. An abnormally wet harvest season caused considerable quantities of sacked Australian wheat to mold before it could be dried. It is difficult to detect a slight amount of mold in crushed wheat, but Australian poultry men found it killed chicks. The Supreme Court of Utah in 1924 granted a poultry man damages against a grain firm for selling him moldy wheat.

Poultry Experiment Feeding Results

Growth rate of chicks at the Nebraska Station receiving a ration at least 75% cereal products, was increased by addition of yeast to the feed. Whether the improvement in growth was due to increased protein content, or to the vitamin G in the yeast was undetermined.

Average production of 140 eggs per hen against 109 eggs per hen in two pens at the Oklahoma Station was accounted for by the equivalent of 1 leaf of Swiss chard per hen per day added to the regular ration, demonstrating the need of hens for greenstuff. The experimenters recommend materials like kale, sudan grass, carrots, rape and others as well as Swiss chard.

Soft shelled eggs are not commonly caused by lack of shell material, according to tests at the Wisconsin Station, but if shell material is lacking the hens will limit the number of eggs to the available supply. Shell material and grit are so inexpensive that there is relatively little excuse for failure to supply the flock with more than enough. Vitamin D is a factor in the shell material becoming available. When laying hens receive insufficient sunshine they need vitamin bearing fish oils to assimilate the lime.

Soybean meal, supplemented by minerals, proved an efficient protein concentrate in laying mash at the Missouri Station. Mash containing 30% soybean meal with no mineral supplement, soybean meal with 4% bone meal and 1% salt, and soybean meal with rock phosphate and salt were used. Soybean meal alone proved unsatisfactory, apparently due to mineral deficiency; supplementing with bone meal and salt caused it to compare favorably with any other type of concentrate, producing twice as many eggs per lb. of feed as without the mineral.

Eight lbs. of rock phosphate proved equivalent to 4 lbs. of bone meal and both were suitable sources of minerals. Cottonseed meal supplemented with minerals, reacted much the same way, but eggs from cottonseed meal fed hens would not stand storage, as would those from soybean meal.

New Feed Trade Marks

Cer-O-Lac Feed Millers, Santa Ana, Cal., No. 307,041, for poultry feed, the name of the manufacturer in the border of a circle inclosing a representation of a hen, five baby chicks, four of which are feeding from a commercial feeding trough, and the words, "Cer-O-Lac Re-Enforced Buttermilk Feeds."

Is Tankage Good for Hens?

Tankage while not often recommended can be effectively used in the mixing of poultry mashes, provided it is of good quality, up to protein requirements. Spoiled tankage will do harm, just as surely as any other spoiled supplement.

In some ways it might be assumed that tankage may be more beneficial than other packing-house by-products for poultry. It contains the ductless glands, and some of the gland secretions of the animals from which it is made, and theoretically may be closer to the natural diet of fowls, supplying beneficial deficiencies.

A Private Laying Mash

A. P. Bowman, of the Bowman Egg Farms, Cornfu, N. Y., has developed his own dry mash formula for laying hens, and has it mixed under his own supervision. It is:

Mix: 600 lbs. yellow corn meal, 350 lbs. beef scrap 50%, 400 lbs. flour middlings, 200 lbs. pure bran, 350 lbs. ground heavy oats, 100 lbs. dried buttermilk, 20 lbs. vitamin tested cod liver oil, 10 lbs. salt. Scratch mixture: Cracked corn and wheat, 50% each. Birds have access to range, or receive green feed daily. Oyster shell and grit are constantly before them.

Many grain and feed men keep an indexed file for formulas designed to meet individual needs of their patrons. This simple mix will make an excellent addition.

Mr. Bowman says 55% protein meat scrap is preferable, and that not more than 20% middlings should be used to avoid causing the mash to become sticky. Bran is added for bulk and roughage.

Backyard Poultry Keeping an Outlet for Feeds

A small-town contractor, with an extensive lot that contained much more room than he needed for his residence, put a chicken-coop in his back yard near the close of the year.

"I've got plenty of room," he said, "and I'm going to raise a few chickens to supply the breakfast table with eggs and the dinner table with fowl. Grain is cheap, and mixed feeds can be purchased reasonably priced. It will help me cut living expenses."

The story can be endlessly repeated, not only among contractors, but grocery store keepers, hardware dealers, clerks, factory hands and countless others.

It seems manifest that no trade is in better position to profit from the sale of baby

chicks, and the growing and laying feeds they will later eat, than the country elevator operator who will exert himself to help the feeders get started.

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In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Promoting Good Poultry Culture Benefits Elevator Operator

Grinding and mixing good poultry mash and scratch feed formulas is not enough to insure the success of the elevator operator with poultry feeds, says L. J. Ewert, nutritional expert for the Sun-O-Dine Co. So many factors bearing on successful poultry raising are outside his immediate control, that he must promote efficient practice in housing, ventilation and disease control, among his trade, to make his feeds produce the maximum results.

In a percentage relationship chart Mr. Ewert credits feeds with 28% of production influence on laying hens. He says: "I want to emphasize the point that feeding is only 28% of the 100% needed for productive poultry culture. While it is an extremely important 28%, potent with possibilities for upsetting proper functioning of the other 72%, yet we have 72% of vital interest to be carefully handled. Percentage relationship of the six important factors in production of

of vitamin D. Laying birds as well as chicks must have it, either direct from sunshine or thru vitamin D carrying mediums, such as dried seaweeds, fish meal, fish oils, alfalfa and others. It is necessary to assimilation of calcium for bone and egg shells.

SANITATION and lice, a 2% factor. Surprising what a toll of bird energy is taken by lice. Keeping the premises clean and sanitary makes the birds comfortable. It permits them to put more energy into production.

WATER is a 20% factor. An egg is about 65% water, whereby is seen need for keeping it before the birds all the time, kept

ing and parentage and the value of males from high producing females. Yet it is well understood among students of culling that at least 90% of all culls are made so by the poultry keeper himself and have no relationship to breeding."

FEED is a 28% factor, but it is much more important than would appear in common percentage figures. On it depends the production influenced by every other of the six factors. In the balance of its ingredients and their costs is the story of profit or the red ink of loss.

Feeding without waste presumes the proper balance of protein, fat, fibre, carbohydrates, and minerals, before the food is consumed. The body of the hen in production has certain requirements, that her system fulfills when the feed is available. When the proportion of one ingredient is out of



Poor Housing and Feeding Breeds Disease



Favorable Conditions and Good Feed Makes Healthy Birds

laying hens are: Mash, 20%; scratch feed, 8%; air, 30%; water, 20%; sunshine, 20%; sanitation and lice, 2%. Each of these is important, working separately or together to build up or break down the health and productive ability of the bird."

Manifestly, since the success of the feed grinder and mixer is dependent upon results from feeding his mixes, he should be directly interested in educating the poultry man in profitable handling of other factors. All other factors being at their best his feeds will have opportunity to do a good job of producing eggs.

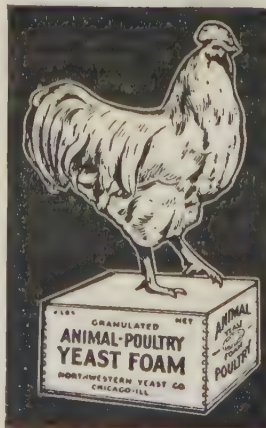
A sufficient amount of educational work among farmers and poultry men must yet be done. Mr. Ewert calls attention to this with:

No other industry has such tremendous preventable losses as the poultry industry. None could suffer them and survive. Yet the poultry industry grows, and average profitable returns are great. If the losses now sustained were prevented it is probable the poultry industry would double its profit. An example among causes of loss is ventilation. Altho air is a 30% factor in poultry profits it is surprising how little attention is given it in raising the average farm flock. If we force our chicks to breathe moist, foul, stagnant air, frequently breathed before, overheat them, then chill them, we can expect the birds to have bowel trouble and be in condition easily to overfeed, whereby the trouble is accentuated.

If the average poultry man and farmer having brooder houses or coops could be locked up with his young chicks for 10 minutes along about one o'clock in the morning, he would either be dead at the end of that time, or dead set on taking an axe and chopping a hole in the wall to let in a bit of fresh air.

As chicks grow and become more active, the vapor from breathing is increased. So are the noxious gases from both breath and droppings. Crowding chicks on a foul, wet floor, spread heavy with carbon dioxide gas, is bound to take its toll. Better ventilation will correct the trouble and losses arising from this cause.

SUNSHINE is a 20% factor principally for its invisible ultra-violet ray, producer



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balance with the rest of the ingredients the excess is thrown off as waste. It becomes nothing better than fertilizer. Most farmers and poultry raisers will admit their chicken yards are already well enough fertilized. What they would like is more production.

A consideration in building a ration is the kind of bird to which it is to be fed. The lighter egg producing breeds' nutrient requirements call for 21% protein, from 45% to 60% carbohydrates, about 1½% fat, 9% minerals. This is taken from analysis of the body of a bird. Naturally about the same proportions are required in the feed.

The yoke of the eggs carry all of the minerals outside of the hen's body. This is a gland secretion. The yolk likewise contains all of the fat. The white of the eggs is principally composed of nitrogen, which is a part of protein.

Heavier birds, like Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, etc., require 18% protein, and a higher percentage of fat.

No one general purpose feed or formula is better than all others. Whether a hen is light, medium or heavy; an egg, a meat or a utility type fowl, are factors to be considered in balancing a feed. With a properly balanced feed and production conditions right, the hen will pay a good profit.

Pennsylvania Feed Mill Modernizes

Farmers no longer are satisfied with simple grinding of local grains. They want completed formulas with all proper ingredients for balance in feeds. This requires equipment like molasses mixers, corn crackers and graders, attrition mills, mixers, bins, scales, sacking fixtures, motors or dependable power, and systematic installation for separate or unified operation. Well planned installation creates an efficient and profitable operating plant.

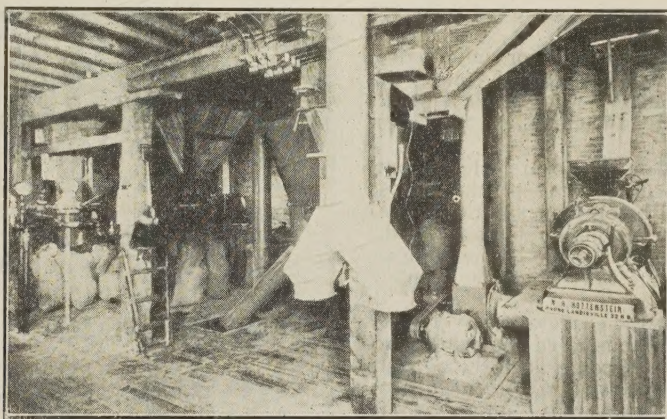
Among the latest modern feed mill units in the East is that of M. H. Hottenstein, at Manheim, Pa., who has increased his busi-

ness by offering a complete service. The experience of J. Marlyn Spangler, who sold him the machinery for grinding, and mixing feeds, cutting corn and preparing sweet feeds, helped him achieve a convenient, compact layout requiring minimum space and labor for profitable operation.

Grinding is done with an attrition mill, fitted with an air collector that delivers ground feed to a sacking spout or to the feed mixer as desired. The vertical feed mixer, used for preparing both scratch grains and dry mashes, is arranged so that the mix may be sacked from the bottom, or discharged into a loading hopper and re-elevated to the molasses mixer. The corn cutter is on the second floor and delivers its finished product to the mixer or to a bin for bulk service to the patron's vehicle. Each machine is driven by an individual motor and can be operated alone or in unison with other machines.

A concrete storage tank for molasses in the basement enables Mr. Hottenstein to buy his molasses in carloads at lowest available prices and is in the right position for efficiently serving the cold molasses mixer.

All the equipment for the plant was supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.



Modern Machinery in Feed Grinding Plant of M. H. Hottenstein, Manheim, Pa.

Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	15,358	18,568	32,397	48,609
Cincinnati	210	390	.....	.....
†Kansas City.....	1,960	3,720	19,300	17,600
Milwaukee	360	20	4,680	6,920
Minneapolis	2,902	3,798	31,024	46,721
New York	56
Peoria	10,880	17,520	11,850	24,060
†San Francisco..	287	78

†Bran.

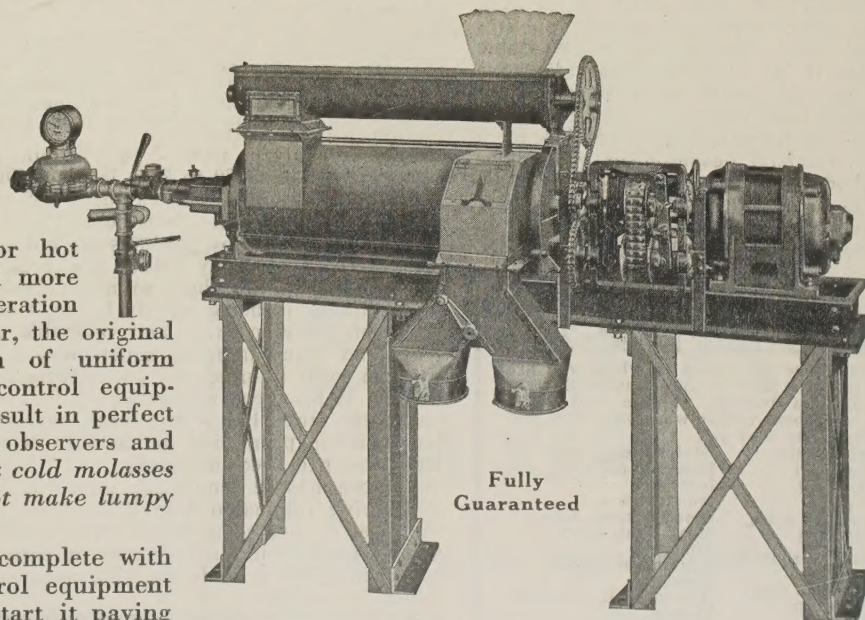
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It applies cold molasses in cold or hot weather with less power, better and more profitably because of the perfect operation of the variable speed controlled feeder, the original mixing agitator design, the system of uniform molasses distribution and accurate control equipment. Outstanding advantages that result in perfect mixing, simple operation and causes observers and users to say, "The Monarch is the first cold molasses mixer we have ever seen that does not make lumpy feeds and uses so little power."

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Experiment Feeding Results

Calcium lactate was found to be the best source of lime for dairy cows at the Michigan Station, over 50% of its calcium being retained. In addition it increased the phosphorus retained from the food. Calcium chloride appeared to give the poorest results, supplying the smallest amount of lime and causing a large loss of phosphorus from the body. Bone meal occupied an intermediate position, but its value was increased by feeding milk sugar with it.

Dried molasses beet pulp, mixed equal portions by weight with shelled corn, showed 99% the value of shelled corn in feeding lambs at the Colorado Station, and gave better results than a mixture of two-thirds shelled corn and one-third of dried molasses beet pulp. In a five-year comparison the mixture produced slightly heavier gains at a lower feed cost per unit than shelled corn, tho it did not give the lambs quite as good finish as shell corn alone.

Cod liver oil, added to a ration of skim-milk, yellow corn and oats, but no hay, grew four calves normally to 28 months old at the Michigan Station. Ordinarily calves fed concentrates alone die in convulsions. Apparently cod liver oil contains the factor or factors necessary to replace hay. This was verified when a cow was fed solely on a concentrate ration plus cod liver oil and gave birth to a normal 68 lb. calf, whereas concentrate rations without cod liver oil ordinarily causes birth of dead or blind calves.

Alfalfa meal or alfalfa molasses meal fed lambs were kept on feed more easily, ate more grain and made larger and more economical gains than those receiving alfalfa hay. At the Nebraska Station when lambs were receiving as much corn as they would consume alfalfa meal and alfalfa molasses meal had approximately the same feeding value; 30% molasses in the meal reacted the same whether of cane or beet origin, and variations in the percentage of molasses from 20% to 40% made no appreciable difference in rate or economy of gains.

A 5% solution of colloidal iodine fed in amounts from 5 to 20 cc in the whole milk being fed dairy calves, stimulated appetites and in one case a 5-weeks old calf was able to consume 16 lbs. of milk without digestive disturbance. All calves were given 10 lbs. of milk daily, and made average daily gains of from .77 lb. for a Jersey to 1.55 lbs. for a Holstein. Skeletal development was above normal, body flesh poor. Placed on grain and alfalfa hay at the close of the 165 day experiment all calves made rapid gains in weight, developing normal flesh. The experi-

ment was conducted at the New Jersey Station.

Bulk in a grain ration for dairy cows is not necessary according to tests at the Michigan Station. Various concentrates were fed to 30 cows in the College herd several hours before the animals were killed. After slaughter the rumen contents were sorted for lumps of unmixed feeds, but all were found so thoroly mixed that the digestive juices could have full action. Linseed oil meal, about the most cohesive feed commonly used, was "found perfectly handled by the animals without need for additional bulk. Some farmers believe a heavy, non-bulky ration causes cows to go off feed. This is, however, probably due to the bad effect this feed has on the system and not due to its lack of bulk."

Milk Sugar Feed Supplies Lactose

Joining hands with other milk by-products lactose (milk sugar) made from whey, and sometimes spoken of as dried whey powder, has appeared on the poultry feed market. Which, without question, is a good thing for the poultry feeders.

Chemists have understood for quite a time that lactose is the foundation of lactic acid, considered beneficial in suppressing objectionable putrefactive bacteria in the intestines of fowl.

When absorbed in the form of liquid buttermilk or skim milk some of the lactose is already formed before consumption. It is natural to expect feeding of lactose, so the change to lactic acid is made in the stomach and intestines of the fowl would favor maximum benefits.

Whether or not the expectation is fact, experiments have demonstrated the same practical results from feeding lactose as from feeding milk, either sweet or sour. Prof. Garrick, Purdue University, offers as his opinion:

There is a popular opinion that the lactic acid imparts wonderful virtues to the food value of milk products. Carefully controlled experiments have not shown this to be true in feeding chickens under normal conditions. The available evidence indicates that lactose is responsible for the benefits ordinarily and erroneously assigned to the lactic acid. Lactose favors the development of acid-producing bacteria in the intestine and through the multiplication of these "friendly germs" the objectionable putrefactive bacteria are suppressed, thus providing good intestinal hygiene. Milk proteins being consumed with lactose are somewhat protected from putrefaction in the intestine.

Lactose analyzes from 7 to 9% minerals, 14 to 15% protein, 70 to 75% lactose. Dried buttermilk commonly carries about 40% lactose; dried skim milk, about 50%.

While dried milk by-products are not commonly used to supply all of the proteins, in a poultry mash, their amino acids have an advantage in being largely lysine, a common deficiency in grain and vegetable proteins, tho found in fairly satisfactory quantities in meat by-products, particularly from cattle. It has been demonstrated that milk and green stuffs like alfalfa meal, have similar ability in promoting hatchability of eggs from confined breeding flocks.

Lactose may be beneficially mixed in chick and laying rations to 8 to 10% of the mix. Whether or not so much is used, its inclusion in reasonable quantity may be expected to benefit poultry feeds suffering deficiencies which it supplies.

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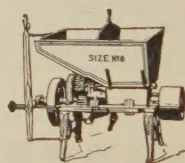
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Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
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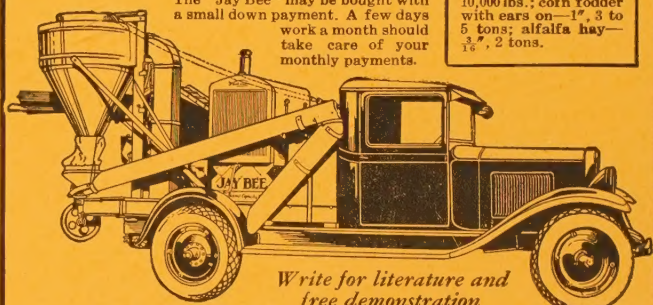
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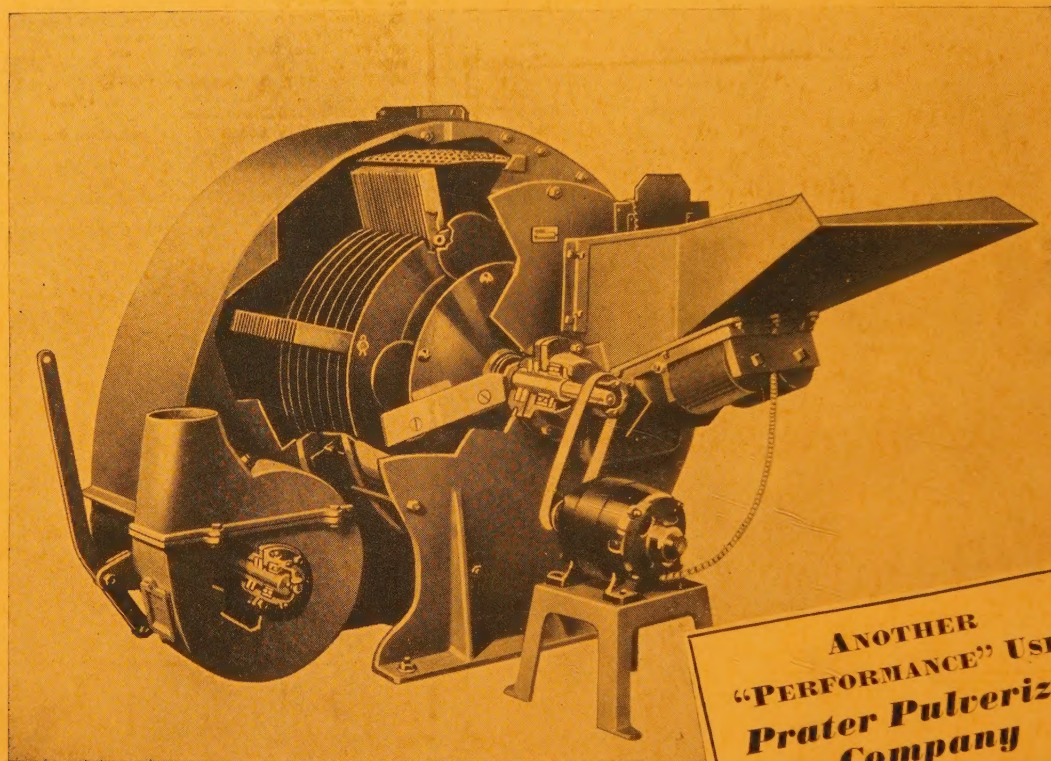
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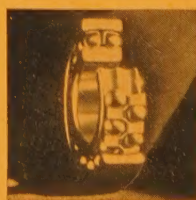
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